acres.

ALBERT CASWELL. subscriber has been duly e of Augusta, tate, and has under OUISA L. HIGGINS.

ARMER. DAY MORNING NLEY. Bridge, Augusta. S. Editor. payment is made within, a discount will be made is if payment is delayed the postage to the lines hare of 15 lines, \$1.50 for he for each subsequent is line for the first insertion Notices inserted in read-

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Dook, Casco.
Trench, Norridgewook.
Dook, Fayette.
handler, West Sunner.
Dodson, Harmony.
Iyer, New Sharon.
Shaw, South Waterford.

Chute, Bridgetown. H. Shaw, Berwick, Cornis. R. Northup, Canning,

Warren Fuller, S. L. Mar in Tukey.

nwallis. Rand, Wolfville. rnham, Windsor. Stearns, Truro.

VOL. XXIX.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1861.

NO. 7.

# Maine Farmer. EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

In our last we made some remarks upon this viz., hydrogen. The only trouble in setting the ans. There is yet much to learn, and it becomes subject, bringing proofs from "Holy writ" of the river on fire, is the practicability of liberating

corroborative of the value of these products for so long known, of the great quantity of hydrogen animal food. We shall make an abstract of ob- in water, has led to thousands and thousands of servations made and published in England, several experiments, and to the expenditure of great in order for each to make his own experience gen-

constituents of muscle, and bone ready prepared in Philadelphia of using water as the material ries. to form and maintain the muscular fibre of the for gas lights, and we are told that the city is body of animals. Hence, the rapid restoration lighted by gas derived from this source at a very of the shrunk muscle of the exhausted post horse economical rate. How true this is, we cannot by a good feed of oats and beans, (the English say. The question is not whether it can be used can live and do a good day's work on 1½ penny a day; while the children of the rich on the finest water to be used as a fuel. Hitherto, the success wheat flour, and on sago and rice, butter and sugar, many appear fat and sleek, but would often die, as they sometimes do, on such non-nutritious food were it not for the mixture of milk and eggs they can in their cake and and wall. They will not interfere with the plough or the seythe, and before three years have insects, in general, while in the larvæ state, are great gormandizers—eat, eat, eat. Every worm or caterpillar must have plenty of food in order to enable it to become developed into the perfect insect and, when it has arrived at that state, only a moderate quantity of nourishment is required.

II. To raise Pears. Bring from the woods as many round-word or wanted as moderate quantity of nourishment is required.

young and fed on peas. "Peas, sir," said he, The late Prof. Hare, of Philadelphia, many

In some we have vegetable of cases," or the precial relation of cheese. What is omegative field to many when fatigoal by labor or long walk? Speys, on language, live cachesity on pers. The source of the precision of the precisi the physical strength and powers of the people, for the benefit of those who are looking out for which is in strange contrast with the enduring something of the kind to serve for fences: can only be reproduced by a return to the more Messas. Editors: In my last, I thought I had substantial diet upon which they fed.

## Milk Trade of New York.

Some statements were recently made before the New York Milk Protector's Association, showing It grows all the length of a five-acre garden on the growth of the milk trade of New York city, within the last twenty years. The beginning of was about eighteen feet high, perfect and regular what now constitutes an immense business, was made by Mr. Daniel Cornwell, of Orange county, twenty years ago. He conceived the idea of send-was the old Doctor's pride and the gardener's ing milk to New York, but found great difficulty in introducing it. No one was willing to buy his supply; "for it was considered doubtful whether people could be made to believe that milk could brown leaves all winter, and as they are easily be sent so far as from his farm to the city with-out having some deleterious substance added to it to preserve it. Finally he concluded to send it at his own risk, and he induced a grocer in West street to act as his agent, selling the milk on com-

ing, at 7 cents per quart, an aggregate annual business of \$5,000,000. The Harlem railroad dark green, and when it is shorn it looks like a derives an annual revenue from this source of hedge again.

The beech is very easy to grow from seed, as

### Report of the Secretary of Board of Agriculture.

riculture has been laid upon our table.

furnished a treatise on the principles of stock spring,—at least you will find plants that will rebreeding. This is followed by a pretty full Agritain them. The beech does not require so much breeding. This is followed by a pretty full Agri-cultural Survey of Somerset county, by Mr. S. pruning as the thorns, when young. Thos. McClernic. L. Boardman, of Norridgewock, and then by sundry other articles on different subjects interesting to the farmers of Maine. We shall soon take time to more carefully examine the work Very favorable mention was made of Rowe's and report upon the "Report" further.

Farming Items. Yield of Onta-A correspondent sends us an account of a large mens of the tile, and models of the machine for yield of oats in Northern Oxford, which he thinks its manufacture to the members of the Board will challenge competition from Aroostook or any and the Legislative Committee on Agriculture. portion of the State. Mr. David G. Martin, proprictor of the American House, Rumford, raised its merits is signed by the members of the Board the past season from four bushels seed, two hundred and seven bushels of oats on less than two dred and seven bushels of oats on less than two dred and seven bushels of oats on less than two dred and seven bushels of oats on less than two dred and of the Legislative Committee of

year on the Amasa Stetson farm, in Stetson, the following crops:

3107 bushels potatoes from 20 acres.
744 bushels of ears sound corn from 6 acres.
955 bushels of extra seat from 3 acres.
425 bushels of barley from 11 acres.
160 bushels of oats and peas from 9 acres.
160 bushels of oats from 24 acres.

### Setting the River on Fire.

This has been considered so long as an impossibility, that it has become a proverb to express any impracticable or visionary scheme. Yet, in the face of all this, it is a fact that can be demon-Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man. strated by chemical experiment, and is often demonstrated to the chemical student that water Nutritive Properties of Peas and Beans. contains a large amount of combustible material, position taken of the value of this kind of food this hydrogen from its union with oxygen as "The seeds of leguminous plants," says he, raw material for furnishing light and heat. For

can live and do a good day's work on 14 penny a on, with a view of obtaining the hydrogen from give my views upon this matter. milk and eggs they cat in their cake and pudists, M. Maire and M. Vallee, have devised a method by which this desideratum has been ac-

stick to the ribs." In this he uttered the very years ago, demonstrated by the invention of his compound blow-pipe, that hydrogen, when burn-In beans we have vegetable "caseine," or the ing and fed with a supply of oxygen, made the peculiar element of cheese. What is more grate- highest heat of any kind of combustible hitherto

enumerated all the deciduous hedge-plants of note, but find that I omitted the beech. I cannot excuse myself for forgetting a plant so familiar to me in boyhood, at Wallace Hall Academy, Close-burn, Scotland. There is here one of the most mission, he himself bearing all losses.

In addition to the supply from swill-fed and other animals in the city, New York now receives daily by railroad, 180,000 quarts of milk, mak-

directed for other seeds, but it should not be planted so thickly. The seed of the beech is commonly called a nut, but in reality it is pro-The Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Ag-ciculture has been laid upon our table.

duced in prickly capsules, a little larger common marble, that open spontaneously almost as soon as ripe, disclosing the seeds, that are packwe have not had time to read it. On hastily turning over its pages we find that after giving an account of the doings of the Board at their last annual session, (1860,) the Secretary has

# Rowe's Patent Drain Tile.

Patent Drain Tile in the remarks of Dr. Weston, of Bangor, before the Board of Agriculture, on Wednesday evening, and reported by us last week.

John Roberts, Esq., of Brooks, has a hog which girts 7 feet 6 inches, and measures in length, 9 feet 8 inches. Our friend S. L. Marden, of Vasalboro, is responsible for the story.

Handsome Crops.

We learn that M. E. Rice has reject the post. riculture, and of the Legislative Committee of We learn that M. E. Rice has raised the past are not he Amasa Stetson farm, in Stetson, the ollowing crops:

3107 bushels potatoes from 20 acres. would be the means of increasing the practice of under draining many fold, by making tiles available to most farmers at a reasonable expense.' Signed by the members, Jan. 22, 1861.

# Communications.

Bee-Keeping.

of the honey-bee in many respects, are yet but imperfectly understood, notwithstanding the discoveries of Huber and other more modern apiarithe duty of practical bee-keepers to observe, and to reflect upon the phenomena which frequently occur within the dwellings of their favorite inor supporting the animal system.

We propose now to bring forward facts further corroborative of the value of these products for that bee-keepers should talk and reason together sums of money and of labor to use water as the erally useful. Now, there is no way in which this can be done so readily as through the medium stick the size of an ox goad, then, with as of a good newspaper. I wish, therefore, to say "especially peas and beans, are loaded with the a long time experiments have been going on a few words about some of the "untold myste-

honey consumed than either would consume by themselves." This statement I have proved to be themselves." This statement I have proved to be the benefitied from of this the benefit of the sential consumers. by a good feed of oats and beans, (the English horse bean is here meat.) Hence, the sturdy growth of the Scotch children on oat cake and porridge, and of broth made of the meal of parched or kiln dried peas." On this he avers a man ed or kiln dried peas." On this he avers a man earn live and do a good day's work on 14 penny a on, with a view of obtaining the hydrogen from the students. They stude the state into the best of the small themselves." This statement I have proved to be a true one, and there are bee-keepers in England, as well as in America, whose experience will verify the assertion. Now, as I have neither seem hor heard why two united swarms will not consume more honey than one alone, permit me to give my views upon this matter.

He further remarks that an old laborer of Axbridge, complained to his master, Mr. Symonds, that laborers feeding there on potatoes could not do so good a day's work now as when he was young and fed on peas. "Peas, sir," said he, may be inferred that when the required number have been added to make the swarm the natural size. Here, then, is the great consumption of honey.

The large quantity of food, and an anther support of the swarm of the swarm of honey.

The first three sections regulated the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates. The first three sections regulated the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates. The fourth touches upon another and a more difficult question, viz: its adulteration. He wished to know the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates. The fourth touches upon another and a more difficult question, viz: its adulteration. He wished to know the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates. The fourth touches upon another and a more difficult question, viz: its adulteration. He wished to know the shelf of the personal of the protection asked or encouragement desired. The fourth touches upon another and a more difficult question, viz: its adulteration. He wished to know the shelf of the ydid, they would not bear. The pears have the shelf of the winter proved to me that a tax on dogs would allow the fourth touches upon another and a more difficult question, viz: its adulteration. He wished to know whether this, if it should receive the approval of the Judiciary Committee would go before the Legislature as the sense of the Board, or as simply the work of the Judiciary Committee?

In To raise Birds. Kill your cats. If there is no longer a least cost, it is the most of the wild, singing birds. The fourth touches upon another and a more difficult question. He wished to know the define—that a tax on dogs would allow the protection asked or encouragement desired. The fourth touches upon and the they did work no mished to know the define—that a tax on dogs would allow the protection asked or encouragement desired. The fourth touches upon and the they did work no mished to know the define—that a tax on dogs would allow the material the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates. The fourth tou

cording to my own experience, if four small publishing this article. swarms are united they would not consume more than twice the quantity of honey that the same number would in two separate hives; but I am

all bee matters at least, we are young in New Brunswick. We want light and information, and as I have a few questions to ask I would respect-fully solicit information from some experienced

Bee-Master.
M. Quimby states in his "Mysteries of Bee-M. Quimby states in his "Mysteries of Beckeeping Explained," that when his bees are put out in the spring, "each hive must be placed upon its old stand," or words to that effect. In an article lately published in your paper, or in the Country Gentleman, the writer also gives the same advice. Now, I would ask, if this be so, why is it? My own experience teacher me that why is it? My own experience teaches me that a bee will forget his location in a few days, and I the same opinion. Now, if we keep bees in dark winter quarters five months, of what service can it be to locate them in their former position?

I would also like to know something definite

respecting Italian bees. Do they, in one season, produce more swarms and honey than the old kind? Have they the ability to abstract honey from the flowers of the red clover? Is there any person who might be depended upon who would undertake to send me an impregnated pure Italian Queen, and what would be the price? The W. A. G. Taylortown, Sunbury; N. B., Jan. 1861.

# Norridgewock Farmers' Club.

The meeting of the Norridgewock Farmers' Club was held on Tuesday evening Jan. 22d, at their rooms, the President in the chair. Theme

rough, hard-fisted farmers to handle, therefore they called upon Mr. Marshal P. Hale, an experienced painter, who has followed that business for over twenty years, and he made some very interesting remarks relating to the wasteful practice of people in general in painting their houses, by not knowing how to mix their paint properly, and not using the right material out of which to make the body of the paint.

For painting a house he would prime with pure

lead and oil raixed very thin, and for the second coat he would use a paint composed of oil, whiting and white lead, only using lead enough to retain the white colors and for the third and the third second coat he would use a paint composed of oil, whiting an department of the white colors and for the third and the third a tain the white color; and for the third and last coat he would use oil and zine; this will last much longer than a paint composed all of lead and oil and is much cheaper. For painting floors yellow, he would prime with oil and French yelcomb when would prime with oil and French yelcomb with the work of apples for Milch Cows.

We remarked recently that we had "proved the worth of apples for milch cows," by frequent trial, intimating that we preferred them (taking yellow, he would prime with oil and French yelcomb with the worth of apples for milch cows.

of paints, such as carriage, roof, sand and paint they are liable to be started quickly by another for farm tools in general, which we have not time creature, and the apple thrown into the gullet, for farm tools in general, which we have not that nor space to report in full.

The club passed a vote of thanks to Maj. Seward Dill and his son, H. Palmer Dill, of Phillips, for their valuable donation to its Cabinet, and the above named gentlemen were elected Honorary above named gentlemen were elected Honorary above named gentlemen were elected Honorary as safely as hogs, and, having no incitement representations.

Young, Esq., Sec'y of N. H. State Ag'l Society, for Transactions of said society from 1856 to 1859 inclusive, and a copy of the Agricultural Report of the State of Ohio for 1859; Messrs. Kendall & Whitney of Portland, for specimens of four different sizes of Drain Tile, each piece accompa-The laws which govern and regulate the family nied with a card and price list; Mr. W. Moore

The next meeting is to be held at the Club Room, Tuesday evening Feb. 5th, 1861. Theme For the Maine Farmer.

### Three Suggestions WORTH READING NOW, AND ACTING UPON WHEN THE WEATHER IS WARMER.

I. To raise Currents. After the frost is well out in the spring, provide yourself with a pointed cuttings as you can get, of the last year's growth of the currant, and as long ones as you can find, Mr. Quimby, in his "Mysteries of Bee-keeping Explained," says: "If two small swarms are united in autumn, there will be but little more honey consumed than either would consume by

a moderate quantity of nourishment is required to sustain it. Every experienced apiarian also knows that bees, in a hive, will only multiply so house and graft with the best varieties of pears

ment I would observe that I am sorry that he has not been more particular in mentioning the size of the swarms, when four were added. According to my own experience, if four small publishing this article.

## Something new for the Farmer.

gether would eat more than two double swarms, each of the latter composed of two small ones.

Now, sir, to conclude, I would observe that, in all bee matters at least of the latter composed. I know at the size of some excellent farming lands, in a mild climate, cheap in price and easy of access. I know at the size of the latter composed of two small ones. easy of access. I knew, at the time, that our Maine farmers would be thankful for information on the subject that would lead them, by easy er loval to the interests of Maine, my native State, I deferred making public mention of it until the farmers here should "learn all about Aroostook, but hear all sides and then determine it as appli-

cable to this as to other cases. Having but a moment's time I cannot give an extended notice of these rich lands at present. I am very certain, however, that could the emigrating farmers and mechanics of Maine know the facts, they would soon form little colonics and put themselves down at Pointville, (not Hammonton.) Burlington County, New Jersey, only three hours ride from New York city—distance 45 miles—on new lands, of great value, with a new Railroad finished last year, directly through a tract of fifty thousand acres.

## Cutting off Cows' Teats.

Cows sometimes have extra teats, giving little or no milk, and often very much in the way of milking. These may readily be removed, according to a statement of S. Edwards Todd, in the parties sending to warrant a safe arrival of her Boston Cultivator, and we copy his account of one operation :

"Some four years ago, one of my best cows (then a heifer) had a teat, as large as a man's thumb, close to one of the hindermost teats. The calf would suck it, but we could not milk it, because it was so small and so close to the large one. As such an arrangement was very unpleasant when milking, I ventured to try an experiment at for discussion:—"Painting."

The chair. The me removing the small one. The cow was tied securely in the stall by her head, and her two hind legs tied together, so that she could not kick. had yet been made.

Now, with the pliers, I twisted the end of a piece | Mr. MARIIN was not or of very small wire together, after it had been put round the teat close to the roots or large end of it. The wire was twisted up so tightly, that all circulation was cut off; and in about three or four weeks the teat dropped off; and the base of it healed up neatly, leaving no issue. That teat has never given us any trouble since. It never soreness in the udder, as I feared it

low, he would prime with on and release yet cost of growing and nutritive value into account, low, then mix the paint as follows:—Two quarts to any root crop for all kinds of stock. Speaking of oil, one pint of japan, three pints of spirits upon this topic, a writer in the New England turpentine—first mixing the turpentine and japan together, as japan will not mix with oil unless first cut to pieces with the turpentine—then mix quarts per day, keeping up her milk to over six the paint and oil together so that it will be as quarts per day, though other cows equally good, thick as an old-fashioned hasty-pudding, using, for a common floor, about three pounds of litharge In regard to the danger of choking by swallowing with the paint; then add the turpentine and jap-an. This he asserts will last much longer than a "I have never known of an instance happening

an. This he asserts will last much longer than a pain composed of a larger proportion of drying matter. He gave, in detail, several other kinds before her in a box. If fed in the yard or field,

Members of the club. A vote of thanks was just as safely as hogs, and, having no incitement to over-cating, they took only a proper propordionations to the Library and Cabinet:—Aaron

mast decade, at a loss or reduction of 17 per cent., or an agregate of 77,000 sheep within ten years, an outright down.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

Monday, Jan. 21.

The Board met at ten o'clock.

In the absence of other business, Mr. Chandler per established for the way of the per square mile—produced ground to 110 shoot of annually. Maine, with seven-tenths the area of the way of annually. Maine, with seven-tenths the area of the way of annually. Maine, with seven-tenths the area of the Waugh, of Mercer. This kind of corn was raised in Mercer by several farmers, and also in his own town (New Sharon.) It was called the "Waugh corn." Those who had used it, found that it was a sure and as carly as any other corn; at least it was found so by Mr. Wayb. He had heard that it was a cross of the Dutton and common eight-rowed corn. He had weighed but two ounces more than the larger kind. The other sort exhibited by Mr. Chandler, was since raised by himself.

The thanks of the Board were tendered, on motion, to Messay. Wayb and Chandler, for the present, and it was referred to Mr. Chandler for the present, and it was forefored for the Maine are required for home, and leave an excess or surplus of \$2,20,000 the country a man possesses. He is rich only by comparison, only because he has more than those around bine. In comparative rank with England, Maine would give eighted more than the larger kind. The other sort exhibited by Mr. Chandler, was since raised by himself.

The thanks of the Board were tendered, on motion, to Messay. Wayb, and Chandler, for the present, and it was referred to Mr. Chandler for distribution.

Mr. Roeges from the Maine Particulture.

Mr. Boeges from the Committee on Torik No. 8, made.

The found that the common corn—and he found that it was a cross of the Dutton and common eight-rowed corn. He had weighed but two ounces when the common corn—and he found that it was a cross of the Dutton and common eight-rowed corn. He had weighted by Mr. Chand

offered directly for farm management, but "in prospect the dogs, leaving a further loss of 2,170 sheep to be attive premiums for farm improvements. In the matter of tributed to disease and other causes. The statements in improvement, a poor man could have the same chance as the report present a startling and almost incredible apa wealthier. He could make his plan, and the Committee pearance, but as they were prepared with studious

wording of this recommendation would put it in such a branch of our industry? shape that it would meet his views exactly. He would The Report was accepted, and the resolution was propose that not the whole bounty of the State, but a portion of it be appropriated in this way. Many Societies The Committee who reported the resolve were instructties are in such a condition that they depend somewhat upon the bounty of the State for the liquidation of their debt. But any Society could lay aside twenty dollars a Committee on Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Cargull, the Business Committee year for a premium on farm improvements with little were instructed to report Topics for the consideration of there exhibited. He could join with the other members difficulty, and thus, in three or four years, an amount the next Board, to be referred to Committees of the pres. in reporting a great improvement in such matters as the worthy the competition of farmers would be accumulated. ent Board. Adj. To be sure, only a small proportion of the competitors could take a prize, yet the time and money spent in striving for it would be compensated to those who strive

Mr. Perley said that as the example of Cumberland was mentioned in the report, it might be proper for him to speak of the workings of the rule in that county. For the last series of premiums offered, there were sixteen or seventeen farms entered. They were offered only two years before the premium was to be awarded, but the information was some time in spreading, so that some of these entering, had but a year and a half to work. The competition was sharp. All worked with commendable to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 9 o'clock. energy, though with not the same degree of prudence Notice was given of an informal meeting this evening. and skill. The premiums were awarded, the first, of Adjourned. \$100, divided between two wealthy men, the second to one who had indeed a large farm, but it was the result

of his own labor. The result of offering the premium was a great im- tions had been taken to certain remarks made by him provement all over the county. Those who commenced before the Legislative Committee on Agriculture. He that no premium offered, had been of so much advantage gestions of the Board of Agriculture. He explained the to the Society and the county as this. They had now action of the Legislature in the matter of reconstruction prolonged the time for competition to three years, and of the Board. anticipated a still greater improvement in that time than Mesers. Martin and Goodale made some further re-

offering these premiums, but would urge that if it was tendered to the Maine State Agricultural Society, and to be the policy, he would wish to have the sum appropri- the Board then adjourned till to-morrow. ated, divided into as many premiums as possible, so as to encourage others, by giving a number of persons a small

Mr. Ponten was in favor of this policy. He could see little difficulty in the objection that the poorer farmers made on Tuesday, came up by assignment for a second could do less towards improvement than wealthier men.

After the reading, Mr. Wasson suggested that the re-It was his experience, that those who wished to go ahead, could find plenty of men who were willing to aid them. In his county (Washington,) there was a necessity for some encouragement in improvement. The soil was comparatively poor, and there was a need for improvement to make it pay well. The working of the policy might be different in Washington from that in the control of th other counties, for there were many rich men who did little, while the poorer farmers were energetic, and doing a great deal.

The matter was laid on the table for further consider-Mr. CARGILL, from the Committee on Topic No. 1, prosperous, he should conclude, will be the condition of

made the following REPORT.

referred to Mr. Chandler for distribution.

Mr. ROGERS from the Committee on Topic No. 8, made

ty, would require about 7,000,000 sheep, producing a net income of \$7,280,000 annually, a convenient annuity on which to retire to private life.\*

should award as the best plan that had been most skill- thought and care we have but little, if any doubt of fully carried out.

Mr. Goodle thought that a slight modification of the evince their desire to protect, as far as may be, this

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S Report was again taken up.

Mr. C. offered the following resolution:

The resolve and amendment were laid on the table. The Board voted that when it adjourn, it be to meet

The Board met at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Perley made a personal explanation. Excepby ridiculing the attempts of their neighbors, had ended acknowledged that he had been in error in saying that by following their example, in improving. I e was sure certain measures of the last Legislature were on the sug-

marks upon the subject, which was then dropped. Mr. MARTIN was not quite satisfied of the policy of The use of the Hall for the remainder of the day was

> WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23. Met at 10 o'clock, A. M. The President in the Chair. The Report of Mr. Rogers on Topic No. 8, which was

a proof of its being profitable, but rather the reverse. For instance, the greater the proportion of those engaged in other pursuits to those engaged in farming, the more Is legislative action needful to the encouragement of crative is the employment. If we show that farming is

Sheep Husbandry?

'If the many inquiries suggested by the topic under consideration—calling for facts and figures—your Committee only respond to that one insuperable dis-couragement to the keeping of sheep—the destruction of them by dogs.

From the lands of our State, of that grade, not arable, considerable in extent in the aggregate, well adapted as sheep ranges, if so appropriated, an immense revenue would accrue, operating as an active agency in fostering and encouraging the industrial interests of the State. It is a truth, discouraging as it may be, that the number of sheep in Maine have been decilining during the

wealth did not consist in the dollars and cents possesses Mr. Roors from the Committee on Topic No. 8, made a Report, which was read and assigned.

Mr. Marris presented "An act regulating the sale of milk" which he wished to have referred to a Committee of the Board, in order to obtain an expression upon the subject. We are without any law whatever on the subject of the sale of milk.

Mr. Goodalk had seen the difficulties of the present method of selling milk. We should, he thought, have it definitely settled, whether we are to have milk measured by which requires two and a half pounds of milk to fill.

Mr. Marris further explained. We have no statute whatever upon the subject, and there is a necessity for it. He had drafted the bill at the suggestion of a prominent member of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature. It was not intended by this bill to do anything more than embody the sentiments of the Board.

Mr. M. Wassox thought there was need for nome explantation. The fourth touches upon another was need for nome explantation upon this subject. The first three sections regulated the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates. The fourth touches upon another and a more difficult. The fourth touches upon another and a more difficult to the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates. The fourth touches upon another and a more difficult to the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates the sale of milk as the title of the bill indicates t by a man, but in his happiness. He believed also that

and cents alone, but in every respect, with other pursuits. It was devoted to show that farming is as honorable as other vocations, and is the source of much good

Mr. CHANDLER thought that as there is a strong ten-

Mr. CHANDLER was called upon. There are two Soci

cties in Franklin, for one of which he could not speak from knowledge. The two Fairs were held at the same time, and he could not therefore be present at the Show of the North Franklin Society. The latter is not locatderstood they were in a flourishing condition. In his Society it had not been supposed until July, that there was to be any Fair, owing to prevalence of the smallpox at Farmington, where they have a location. But later it was thought advisable, and a Fair was according ly held, but not so good a one as usual. Mr. C. snoke of the Show at some length, detailing the productions building of barn cellars, underdraining, &c. The crops had been excellent. Notwithstanding the drouth, the crops would grow. The wheat crop had been better than

for twenty years previous.?

Mr. Currier said that the Lincoln Society had been unfortunate in the time of holding their Fairs. Of these there had been eight, all of which, with one exception, had been held in stormy weather. Consequently the society was reduced in funds, although they had but a small debt. They are not located. The length of the county is a difficulty not easily obviated in locating. Most of the leading men in the Society thought it un

wise to locate at present. Mr. HAMMOND said that the Piscataquis Society was somewhat differently situated from the other county Societies. From the extreme size and the peculiar shape of the county, but a small part of it takes an interest in the Society. They held a Fair, at which the doors are thrown open to visitors free. All the income of the Society is derived from new members, and the bounty of the State. If there was any deficiency the citizens of Dover made it up. If the Fair was permanently located, they could not do this, and the present feeling was against location. Although their Shows were not large they were not without profit. The improvement was very marked. He doubted whether the county was be-

hind any in the State in this regard. It was voted to hold an evening informal meeting on "Clear Culture," but to dispense with the afternoon ses-

### sion. Adjourned. EVENING .- INFORMAL MEETING. Subject-Clear Culture.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and Mr. Hammond of Piscataquis was call to the Chair. Mr. MARTIN considered unclear tillage as one of the most fruitful sources of loss that farming has in this State. The practice in Maine has been to allow a large number of weeds to one of corn or wheat, or whatever is raised. In some farms, the proportion is equal to one hundred spears of weeds to one of corn, and in the most slovenly, it might range near a thousand to one. He

thought that by careful observation, we should find that those very men who complain that they cant live by farming, are those who farm in this slovenly way. It requires considerable time, and causes a great deal of trouble to keep the weeds down, but it will pay amply. Mr. M. gave some examples of the effect of Clear Tillage on land, and the evil consequences of allowing weeds to choke the plants under cultivation. If the farming; the greater the proportion of consumers to weeds have been kept down properly on any particular those employed in supplying the domand, the more luthan it will to hoe another piece that has not been thus oured for once. He thought if one had never tried the effect of clear tillage, if he should try it once, he never

> Mr. PERLEY related an anecdote in illustration of the effect of clear cultivation. He had visited a farm in New Jersey, of which much had been said and visitors invited to examine, in which the weeding was done by horse power. He found that a strip of six or eight inches wide where it was impossible to go with a cultivator, was perfectly choked with weeds. On another farm, or rather a nursery kept by a Mr. Reed of Eliza

ridges about 33 feet wide, in wet land somewhat less. The consequence of this mode of operation is, that the land is perfectly free from weeds. He (Mr. P.) had not only looked out for his own land, but for the road which was the boundary of his land, and that on the opposite side of the road. He had repeatedly moved the thistles down in the neighborhood of his land. Sometimes he had felt like following the Scripture rule and letting the "wheat and tares grow together till the harvest," but his faith was not strong enough.

Mr P. believed that men and animals and land, should have a seventh day of rest. With this view when the weeds were growing too fast upon his land, he had allowed it to rest and plowed it, and at short interwals had practiced summer tillage as it is called, and it worked finely. He further explained his mode of oper-

Mr. Rogens inquired as to the best method of destroying thistles. He had found that by hoeing they were propagated rather than destroyed. Mr. PERLEY said that by cutting them off often, not

allowing them to get a fair growth, they could be totally destroyed. Mr. PORTER read a note, which he had taken from something he had seen stated that by plowing deeply once a month the roots of thistles would be entirely de-

After some further debate upon this subject the con-

versation having turned upon plowing. Mr. CHANDLER asked what time was to be preferred

for plowing. Mr. MARTIN said that it was almost impossible to give an answer, owing to the great number of circumstances upon which it depends. It should be done at any rate when the soil is dry. There is no economy in doing it at any other time. In his section, it was generally done soon after having time.

Mr. Fish remarked upon the destruction of weeds. He had found that if thistles are moved on a rainy day when the thistles are hollow, they can be entirely destroyed in two years.

Mr. PERCIVAL of Waterville, thought that too much credit had been given to clear culture. He thought the improvement should be attributed to something else-There was more, he thought, in keeping the ground loose and light than in keeping the weeds down. He spoke of the witch-grass with which pest Waterville had been much troubled. It could be smothered easily, and was easily killed if one only knows how. Mr. CURRIER thought the best time to exterminate

these weeds was not in a season when it was dry, but when they could grow rank and large. Mr. Goodale had found the reverse the rule.

After some further debate the meeting adj. THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

The Board met at 10 o'clock. Mr. CARGILL presented some specimens of wheat rais ed by Mr. Hubbard, of Fayette. It was called the Mediterranean wheat: was free from the weevil, and vielded a good crop. From the light color of the wheat it must make good flour.

The specimens were referred to Mr. Cargill, to report upon the quality and good points of the wheat. MR. GOODALE said that he was sometimes nece absent, and he should esteem it a favor if the Board

would appoint a Secretary pro tem. On motion, CHAMBERLAIN was appointed by the Presi-Mr. CURRIER said that much complaint had been made

in his section, that native bucks were allowed to run at large, and thus, those who wish to keep pure bred stock are disappointed. On motion of Mr. Currier, that gentleman, together with Messrs. Jewett and Martin, were appointed a committee to take the subject under consid-

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, from the Committee on Topic No. 2. made the following REPORT:

Topic-To what extent can substitutes for hay as ter forage be profitably employed. Your committee, with the little thought they have

been able to give this question here, see embraced in it, so much that lies at the foundation of successful agriculture, that we deem it our duty to respond to the Board at this time, only so far as to express our views as to what should be considered in connection in a detailed report. Were we to examine it as applying to a particular lo-

cality, our inquiry would include the production of root crops,—forage produced on cult.vated lands, involving the application of labor and manure,—the chemical con-dition of food, as containing the best proportion of ligneous fibre and digestible nutritious matter,-the preparation of food by cutting, grinding, mixing or cooking,—the value and importance of a due amount of vegetable oils, and how these shall be obtained; whether from crop-producing oils at home, or depending on purchase from abroad,—climate influence, as effecting the hay croy unfavorably when compared with roots and

divated forage.
But when our examination shall take into account, the wants of the entire State, additional labor is imposed,-as the value of man al labor compared to land,-

ferent countries, many valuable facts have been deduced in telation to feeding, but the conditions surrounding ee, here, are not so favorable to an explo our committee, here, are not so favorable to an explor-tion for the reports of such, as they desire.

Some experiments are now in progress at home, out of

which a little light may come.

With these brief remarks, touching the importance of

MR. MARTIN, in accordance with the request of the committe, moved to re-commit, with instructions to report to the Secretary of the Board, that the information might be embodied in his next Annual Report. Mr. HAMMOND, from the committee on Topic No.

upon Agricultural Education, made the following REPORT.

What means shall be recommended to advance the cause of Agricultural Education? cause of Agricultural Education?

The committee having this subject under consideration, from a very brief examination of its ments, are only prepared to say,

That in their opinion a high state of agricultural im-

provement in any community will not easily be attained by practice alone, and that a knowledge of the principles upon which correct practice can be based is as indispensable to successful agriculture as in the profes-sions of medicine, surgery or any practice based upon We believe that it is now generally admitted that ag-

riculture is a science of no mean magnitude, either in the multiplicity of its operations, the sublimity of its the time has come when young men at least principles upon which their future practice is to be based, instead of wearing out a life of toil and loss, only to discover at last what might have been their condition in life from an early and more correct knowledge of the occupation they had pursued.

We are free to admit that the experiments prompted

by agricultural societies, and the annual exhibitions o agricultural industry, and the free circulation of agri cultural reports, and the extensive circulation of able newspapers have done much to enlighten the mind, improve the practice, and to dispel the p diece against the study, and, to some extent, in reliance on those natural laws or fundamental principles which underlie the structure and should be made the

are depth to say, that, in our opinion, the light already diffused in this way has waked up in many minds a desire of improvement; and, as the mists are gradually dispelled, an increasing interest is manifested in the agricultural community for that knowledge which will enable them to lay the foundation of their earthly hopes and prospects of life, in the sunlight of well settled truths, which, as far as possible, shall be accessible to all. We consider that an important reject is circle. to all. We consider that an important point is gained. when a large majority interested admit that

question before the committee, there is doubtless a great diversity of opinions, which, in a community like ours, will tend greatly to delay, but, at the same time, may consummate a more perfect system.

To the means already in operation, as before named, geological, or rather an agricultural survey of the

te; the encouragement of a more thorough study of mistry in our schools, and an appropriation of money by the State, to be expended in premiums on well conducted experiments to be published in the annual reports of our Secretary, would be considered by your commitse important auxiliaries to the means now in once agricultural education. Yet we cannot con-hat the knowledge of any science which is to be the foundation of important practice can be obtained and diffused so speedily and with less spense than by the usual long tried and matured means of the same system by which all other professions have acquired their present positions throughout the civilized world.

Institutions where science is taught and dem by practice, and new truths developed by experiments and diffused as far as practicable through our common schools, must be the best means by which agricultural education can be advanced so as to be the greatest use to the greatest number. And if we are correctly ingormed upon this subject, this is the conclusion arrived formed upon this subject, this is the co at in the older countries of Europe, after mature reflec-tion, and has proved successful; and we shall not have to wait long to learn the results of this system in several

States of our Union.

We are well aware of the expense and difficulties t be overcome in the establishment of such a system, at least, in its commencement. Yet, from a very brief the fact that a great variety of occupat

## THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

with a limited additional knowledge in agricultural seie. ce, the chemical combinations of plant sustaining elements, the proper mixture of the soils required in order to get at the full extent of their capabilities; also in the application of fertilising substances to the best advantage, he could not have saved twenty dollars? And if so, then it follows that with a little more perfect knowledge of the system we are considering, \$1,000,000 might have been saved in the State to the farmers this year.

a harvest, we do think the pursuit of empare in compare favorably, yea, is more desirable to engage in than almost any other avocation.

In order more fully, if possible, to convince the interest at home. We believe, also, that such an institution would tend to insure that almost any other avocation. In order more fully, if possible, to convince the insure that a convergence of the consustrations of duce immigration from abroad, and retain our own citizens at home We believe, also, that such an instiand an appropriation of means by our Legislature, when public opinion shall have been favorably impressed with

any means at their command, to keep this important subject before the public.

Such an institution is not, by any means, to relieve agricultural organizations from responsibilities and efforts to develope new truths and facts in the creat science of agriculture, and to disseminate the same by all the means within their province; but to co-operate with, and serve as the great centre whose more perfect light we may use and reflect.

light we may use and reflect.

But while we wait for the development of institutions. But while we wait for the development of institutions recently established, and the favorable or otherwise. From these statistics may be seen at once the importance of the public mind, we would call the attendance of the farming interest, and the relative wealth of the impression on the public mind, we would call the attention of this Board to the suggestions in this report relative to an agricultural and geological survey of the State, and introduction into our common schools of agricultural chemistry, and particularly to some regular ulation are engaged in agriculture, and that they restrem of conducting experiments that will be successive more than 60 per cent. of the wealth of the State system of conducting experiments that will be successful, and that may be accessible to the community, which pinion, might materially advance agricultural

E. L. HAMMOND, Committee. Mr. Bean said that this question was one in which he took great interest. Ti e prejudice against book farming was fast dying out. Formerly, it was difficult to made a report. persuade farmers to take any book upon the subject of Mr. MARTIN said that there was one idea which he farming. Now it is entirely changed. Even the boys had never before seen-that the wool from common are eager for all the information they can obtain on the sheep was worth only 75 per cent. as much as that from subject. He hoped that the State would take some ac- the South Down. tion so as to increase the facilities for obtaining a knowl- Mr. Jewerr stated the grounds of the conclusion edge of agriculture.

signed for its consideration.

from the Secretary of the West Oxford Society, trans- of the South Down is better than that of the Meriuo? avoid the rainy weather which usually prevai's at the unites all good qualities; is excellent for wool, and surseason when they are generally held, and that the State passes all others in the quality of mutton. Society hold its Fair later still, and that the Show he

been frequently discussed before the Board, but when- the best, ever the attempt had been made, almost insuperable difficulties appeared. As to the plan of making Farmer's Clubs auxiliary to County Societies, and these auxiliary to the State Society, it had been frequently Board who were present at the previous session, of a commended in his Report.

He had often thought upon this subject, and was of the crushed bones for his experiment. The protracted opinion that it would be at any rate well to try the ex- drouth operated to prevent any visible effects from its riment recommended in the communication.

before the Society of which he was a member, and the the following paper: same conclusion reached. On motion of Mr. MARTIN, the whole subject was referred to a Committee of the Board, and this Committee,

as nominated by Mr. Martin, consists of Messrs. Bean, Planted in drills, five drills in a red. Sept. 3d, cut the Perley and Chamberlain. MI. MARTIN called up the report upon Topic No. 8, and moved its adoption.

on the supply. REPORT.

our citizens engage?

That there has been a disposition in the minds of a large portion of the community to undervalue the farming interest is very evident, and we are sorry to say, the idea has to some extent pervaded the minds of farming. The largest stalks, originally about an inch in ers themselves, that their occupation is not so reputable

the agriculturist, among the other callings and pursuits of our citizens, is becoming better understood and appreciated in the community than it has hitherto been.

The agriculturist, among the other callings and pursuits of our citizens, is becoming better understood and appreciated in the community than it has hitherto been.

P. S. I think I have had fodder yielding the above weight per acre is reduced to site of the acre is reduced to sit Farmers themselves are beginning to awake to a sense of the position which they occupy in society, and to the dignity of their calling. It is now generally acknowledged that the prosperity of agriculture is indispensible yield.

ing the operations of the farm as a kind of drudgery. But if that be a drudgery, what shall we call the daily labor of the mechanic, or the dull routine of the grocer or dry-goods dealer, or what the confinement of the law

of heaven, in the school-room of nature, and if an apt scholar, he will study her ways, profit by her example, and be led to a consideration of the beauties which she is constantly presenting before him. The true farmer finds, not only employment for his physical powers, but for his mental faculties, and as another has justly remarked, 'by studying nature he becomes practically a natural philosopher." To be successful he must conduct past years ago. This he thought had been a great drawback. Mr. Cargill gave some account of the stock owned in the vicinity. The Show of the North Kennebec Society was quite a natural philosopher." To be successful he must conduct past year by private subscription. The subject of mergnatural philosopher." To be successful he must conduct his operations according to nature's laws. There seems to be scarcely any other occupation in life which so naturally tends to lead men's minds to look "through parture up to nature's God" as the pursuit of agriculture. There is no more honorable or ennobling pursuit, and There is no more honorable or ennobling pursuit, and gaged in mercantile affairs in the city of Boston Secome numbers of them have commenced farming with no other capital than their own physical powers, combined with energy and good sound commensense, and have succeedequal in interest to any previous. There was much inter than given to those that settle thereon )

it requires patient industry and careful economy, and it is in that way only that the merchant succeeds.

It cannot be denied that too many of us who claim to be farmers, and who live from our farms, conduct our business in a loose, haphazard, indefinite kind of way;

Maine State Agricultural Society.

Farmers have a longer lease of life than any other

The farms of Maine are the laboratories from whence have emanated many men of distinction in our National Government, and to the farmers is our State indebted for a large proportion of those who have become distinguished among us either as statesmen or men of business. Farmers, as a class, have the means of enjoying more of the real blessings and comforts of life than almost any other class. It is true that the farmer is

Richard says, "he that by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." He not unfrequenty finds himself at night fatigued with the labors of the lay; but he can rest and refresh himself amid the social and domestic enjoyments of home, surrounded by his resented in the meeting, was appointed to make nomina polition, his rest is sweet. The howling of the winter's storm and tempest does not disturb him. His flocks and hords are comfortably housed and well fed, and so is he and those dependent upon him. He keeps his horse and carriage, and whenever he and the good wife wish to spend a holiday or visit a friend, thev can do so, and

ot feel that they are taxing themselves beyond what w is it with those engaged in other pursuits? A

This calculation may appear, from the first impression, an exaggeration, but we think mature reflection will the promise of the Almighty himself of a seed time and a harvest, we do think the pursuit of agric

rtance. To this end, if our views are in accord-th the views of this Board, it will be their Seretary, and the press, by addresses or their Seretary, and the press, by addresses or

its importance. To this end, if our views are in according to the substitution of this Board, it will be their duty, through their Secretary, and the press, by addresses or through their command, to keep this important any means at their command, to keep this important Farmers, Persons engaged in all other avocations. 85,695 tions, Total male population,

\$54,861,748 Value of farm " of farming implements, " of live stock, 2,284,557 9,705,726 Total value of farms, implements and stock, \$66,852,03

those engaged in it, as compared with the wealth of

It will be seen that less than 50 per cent. of the pop-

GEO. A. ROGERS,

The report was adopted. Mr. JEWETT from the Committee on Topic No.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

reached by the Committee. It was his own experience, The Report was laid on the table and to-morrow as- and was in accordance with the reports from all quar-Mr. GOODALE laid before the Board a communication Mr. BEAN inquired why it was thought that the wool

nitting a series of resolves and an accompanying ex- Mr. JEWETT said that there was nothing of the kind planation. The papers recommend that the county So- set forth in the report. The wool is between that of the cieties hold their Fairs somewhat later than usual, to common sheep and the Merino. But the South Down Mr. Fish said that he had been in the habit of keer

made up principally from the premium articles at the ing what he called the Merino, although he had never County Shows, forwarded under the care of an agent, supposed that they were pure bloods. He found that he The Pursipert inquired whether the subject has ever could keep three of his sheep to two of the common kind of his neighbors'. He had found no difficulty in selving Mr. Goodale said that the question of regulating the them for mutton. Taking all things into consideration times for holding the Fairs of the County Societies had we should have no hesitation in considering the Merino APTERNOON SESSION

Met according to adjournment.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN reminded the members of mutual promise to make some agricultural experime Mr. Cargull was much pleased with the idea of this and report at this session. In response to the call made ommunication coming from the West Oxford Society, on himself, Mr. C. stated that he had made choice of application. He also directed his attention to ascertain-Mr. Porten said that this subject had been discussed ing the amount of green corn folder per acre; and read

"Planted the last week in May, 1860, western flut corn, one-half bushel on a piece 120 feet by 47 feet—being the fraction of a rod over one-eighth of an aere—or, at the rate of seed very nearly four bushels per acre. piece and secured it for dry fodder. Measured two and found the green weight of fodder 289 pounds, and Mr. Wasson made some remarks upon the report, height of about six feet. The two previous crops on adding a few statistics, as few as it was easy to make them, without having access to the census returns. The cach each year been slight. The condition would only have secured a moderate crop of corn. Planted at the valuation in towns show that the demand is gaining up same time with the above, a piece with the same seed, in drills of the same distance, -seeding less, -say from two to three bushels per acre. Cut one square red on REPORT.

Topic No. 8. Does the pursuit of Agriculture in 316 pounds. This piece had an average height of 8 feet tons, 1866 pounds per acre. Weighed a small bundle of the coarser stalks, 39 lbs, and one of the finer, 184 lbs., ly. The largest stalks, originally about an inch in di-ameter, contained considerable moisture at the last weighing. Taking the shrinkage at 72 per cent., and or so honorable as some other calling.

But we are happy to believe that the true position of the above weight per acre is reduced to six tons, 1966

> P. S. I think I have had fodder yielding considerably heavier than the above, of last season. I think it better to plant in drills of less distance to see re a heavy

o the general prosperity. It is the great moving power

Mr. Cargill, by request, gave an account of the state of agriculture in Kennebec. The crops in that section existence.

have said, there has been a disposition among of the county, within the bounds of the old Kennebee farmers themselves to undervalue the many advantages which they enjoy, and to consider the labor of conduct. Society, had been quite good—equal to an average of the crops of former years. The exhibition of the Society had not been so interesting as formerly, owing to various circumstances, the unfavorable weather, a mistake grant them; but they are none the less real or issued by the South Carolina authorities. English in the division of the days, &c. The receipts had not

ffice or counting-room?

The employment of the farm is not drudgery. The sen so great as the Society had reason to expect, armer, while cultivating his soil, breathes the pure air f heaven, in the school-room of nature, and if an apt years ago. This he thought had been a great drawback.

past year by private subscription. The subject of merg-

in the opinion of your committee, there is none, that will more surely lead to a competence, if followed with ordinary industry, comony and discretion. It has been ascertained that about 95 per cent, of those ensembles of the competence of the co

How is it with the farmers of Maine? Large in Kennebec, were far better than ten years ago. On the whole, he thought the prespects of agricultu

ed in rearing and educating a family, and in securing a competency against a time of need. The cases are rare where a young farmer of good health and habits, fails of acquiring a competence, and of establishing for himself and family a pleasant and attractive home. (This last on the payment of only five or six dollars, and it had ed in rearing and educating a family, and in securing a competency against a time of need. The cases are rare remark will apply with much force to the northern por-tion of our State, where land of the best quality is bet-embarrassed them exceedingly. He thought that if a We know Society admits life members at all, the admission fee

ons which no rational man would exchange for dollars Making the deficit of the Society for the pres-

ent year to be . . . \$1,594 80 The Trustees also recommend that, as the time for which an annual stipend has been voted to the Society by the State Legislature expires with the present year.

Mr. W. T. Johnson, Treasurer, presented his report embodying the information given in the report of the Trustees. It was accepted. A committee, consisting of one from each county rep

tions of officers for the ensuing year. The committee reported the following list of officers For President-John F. Anderson, of Windham. For Secretary-Dr. E. Holmes, of Winthrop.

For Treasurer-John W. Chase, of Augusta. For Trustees-Warren Percival, of Vassalboro', Samuel Wasson, of Ellsworth.

refresh themselves when they have become weary of the drudgery and cares of business, or their wives become thanks for the honor conferred, and remarked that men nervated by the ceaseless routine of house-keeping.

Let us look for a moment into those vicinities where were usually selected for such positions on account of ment.

EXHIBITION OF THE BLIND. We are informed

chorus, to render effective the musical department

of the exhibition. The exhibitions of the pupils

of this beneficent institution in former years have

always been exceedingly interesting, but this one

wholly to recompense the loss of one of the most

important of the senses, by educating the others

to greater serviceableness. We hope there will

be a good attendance of those whose influence

interests of an Institution to which humanity

men; that we will tender every suitable measure

expedient to repeal the personal liberty bill.

MOB LAW TRIUMPHANT. The meeting of the

NOT WRECKED. We are rejoiced to learn that

the apprehensions entertained by us a week or

have proved groundless. We have received news of

his safe arrival at his destination on the 3d inst.

satisfaction by his friends.

owes so much.

beth, he strolled for two or three hours and by actual count found but five weeds! He afterwards inquired how large a force it required to keep this 35 acres under such perfect cultivation and found that five men did the whole work.

Mr. Porten gave a detailed account of his mode of procedure. His rule was to have clean cultivation all through his farm. In the north of Ireland and Scotland all thorough farmers weed not only their corn and potatoes, but wheat and all grains. They plant in several and to several and the store of the seaboard, pineries, slate and find the farm improving, the houses neat and tidy, the saces of neither of these qualifications, he felt at some by select and and furnished, the store find the farms improving, the houses neat and tidy, the saces of neither of these qualifications, he felt at some by select and and furnished, the store and all surplus we have consideration of expense sinks materially, when compared with the difference between a very perfect and a very imperfect system of farming. We have been induced here to make a very hasty calculation which we believe falls far below the real difference.

We would by no means recommend all to become agriculturies that the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the business of the population be suitably divided among the sessed of neither of these qualifications, he felt at some by Mr. Campbell, an accomplished teacher in the loss to account for this mark of confidence and good will. New England Institution for the Blind, that a He could only attribute it to a knowledge of the zeal he grand exhibition of the pupils of the institution tinuance of that zeal in behalf of the objects for which

stitution, changing the time of the election of officers pupils in the various branches of study, together with the performance of vocal and instrumental Mr. CARGILL moved that the subject be laid upon the music. A large corps of teachers and pupils will be in attendance, including a full orchestra and

Dr. Holmes offered an amendment fixing the time for the commencement of the terms of office under this ar-

rangement. Mr. RICKER of Augusta moved the indefinite postpor

ment of the whole matter. Pending this motion, the meeting adjourned till tw

o'clock P. M. APTERNOON SESSION

The consideration of the amendment to the Consti

After a somewhat protracted debate, the motion to definitely postpone prevailed. Mr. Goodale then offered another amendment pro viding for a semi-annual meeting at the time of the

on, offered by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, was resumed.

Met according to adjournment.

Fair, and allowing the Constitution to be amended at any regular meeting, notice having been given at a previous meeting. This amendment was adopted. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN offered a resolution, advising ermanent location for the Society, and directing the

Trustees to take the preliminary steps towards securing such location, provided a suitable one can be obtained. The resolution was adopted. After debate, a resolution offered by Dr. Holmes, authorizing the Trustees to suspend the Fair for the pres- passed by a nearly unanimous vote, that the deent year, if in their judgment the good of the Society struction of the Union is the greatest calamity

equires it, was adopted. On motion of Mr. HAMMATT, a resolution was adopt authorizing the Trustees, in case no Fair is held, to offer the stipend of the State in premiums upon crops and agricultural experiments. On motion of the same gentleman, the President and

Secretary were made a Committee to ask an appropriation from the State. The meeting then adjourned

Augusta, Thursday, January 31, 1861.

Maine Farmer.

Agents for collecting and canvassing are now at work Kennebec, Franklin, Lincoln, Penobscot, Waldo, Oxford, Androscoggin and Somerset. Our present nec sities require the immediate payment of all outstand dues by subscribers and advertisers. We are confide that our call for help will be promptly responded to.

The East and the West.

Not many weeks ago we took occasion to call Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society at the Trethe attention of our readers to the fact that mont Temple in Boston, on Thursday last, was events were taking place in the East, and particu- broken up by an organized mob. No protection larly in China, which could not fail to produce was afforded to the meeting by the authorities of an important effect in the affairs of all the com- the city, although the Mayor and the police in mercial nations of the world. We allude, of full force were present, and attempted to arrest course, to the result of the joint expedition sent the disorderly proceedings. In the evening the out by the English and French governments to aspect of affairs was of so threatening a characpunish the Chinese for the part they took in the ter that the Mayor ordered the hall to be closed, Peiho affair, and to put them under bonds to keep not only against the opponents, but the friends the peace in the future, or to state their object in of the meeting. other words, to open up that vast, fertile and On Friday, in the expectation that the meeting populous country, hitherto, for many centuries, would be resumed, the mob reassembled in the almost like a sealed book to the civilized nations vicinity of the Temple, and again indulged in of the earth, to the trade and commerce of the violent demonstrations, declaring that the meetworld. This expedition, at the time we speak of, ing should not be held. The Anti Slavery peoaccording to the advices then received, was on its ple having met at another place, adopted resoluway through the country to Pekin. tion throwing the responsibility of the outrages

By advices since received, it appears that what upon the Mayor, declining to accept the occupanwe then regarded as probable and likely to take cy of the Temple which he had offered them, and place, had already been accomplished, and was a then adjourned. matter of history rather than prophecy. The allied forces steadily approached the great capital so rarely beheld by curious Europeans, took it. drove off the Emperor of the Celestials, sacked his two since, of the loss of Capt. McGilvery of the palace, and dictated a treaty of peace upon their ship Resolute, bound from New York for Bristol, own terms.

By that treaty, as it is reported, great commercial privileges and advantages, never before grant- The error was a natural one, growing out of the ed by the government of that peculiar people to reported wreck of an American vessel of the any other nation, are conferred upon the English same name, on the English coast, about the time and French. New ports are opened and the when Capt. McGilvery's vessel was supposed to be due. The Belfast Journal thinks the Captain privileges of traffic and commerce with the cities and towns in the interior greatly enlarged and will read the obituary notices occasioned by the facilitated. The English and French are allowed report, with great satisfaction. No doubt of it. Very few people are allowed such a privilege. to travel through the country, a thing that has never before, we believe, been allowed to subjects of any of the "outside barbarian" powers.

These nations, too, are hereafter to be represented at the court of the Emperor by resident ministers. All of these matters are new in the a ship-master in Charleston by his owners in this history of that country, and were, no doubt, ex- city, stating that the British Consul at that port torted at this time through the fear of the con- had received instructions from his Government to sequences that would follow from the refusal to recognize and countersign all clearance papers important. Once granted they will never be re- vessels are loading at Charleston and proceeding to called; but on the contrary, will be followed by sea, as we are informed, in entire disregard of other concessions and further advantages, as ex- the revenue laws of the United States. perience shall show that they may be safely and

profitably granted. At the time we alluded to this subject before, professes to have discovered a certain cure for we mentioned the favorable situation of the Diptheria, and has published a pamphlet in United States, geographically considered, for engaging in this great and wealth-giving commerce. ing disease. We have no personal knowledge of an Francisco is less than half the distance from this disease, but if it is half as fearful as the rem-Pekin, that separates Pekin from London and edy prescribed in the pamphlet, we pity the un-Paris, and the mild and gentle Pacific in that fortunate patient who has to go through with latitude is well adapted to steam navigation, as them both. well as that of sailing vessels. We, too, have a OAK GROVE SEMINARY. The Spring term of treaty with China, which places us, if we are not this excellent institution will open on Thursday mistaken, upon the footing of the most favored the 26th of February. No school of its class has nations. Every advantage, therefore, which the a higher reputation. The character and qualifi-English and French have acquired at so great ex- cations of its instructors, and the admirable manpense, is available for us, if we choose to use it. agement of its affairs by the Trustees, have placed Thus, the trade of the East is brought to our very it on a basis of success and usefulness which is doors, and why shall we not reap its advantages? rarely attained by institutions of the kind. See Why not take advantage of our location and the advertisement of the Spring Term. secure it at once? Why suffer a golden prize like this, when so fairly within our reach, to be

Masonic. The following persons were installed seized and carried off by others? Shall it be said officers of "Vernon Valley Lodge," Mt. Vernon, of us in after ages, that blessed by Providence on New Year's Eve., by R. W. Francis J. Day,

irresistible voice of the people of the whole ing the English people to make haste to avail its regular circulation is 100,000 copies per month. themselves of the great advantages secured to Philadelphia; published by C. J. Peterson. them by this new treaty, well knowing that much Terms: \$3 per annum. depends upon being first in the field.

Let us learn from others, and casting to the useful and readable of the two-dollar monthlies. winds the petty bickerings and jealousies and The number for February is of unusual excellence. quarrels that now distract and divide us, enter T. S. Arthur & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia. anew and afresh into the lists in pursuit of national prosperity and greatness.

FOURTH OF MARCH BALL. Preparations are last evening, which was well attended and made making for a grand Union Inauguration Ball in an occasion of great social enjoyment. It will be Washington on the 4th of March next. It is de- repeated this evening. signed to be in no sense a partisan affair, but one FIRE IN NEWCASTLE. Hartley Erskine, of Newin which Union men of all sections and parties castle, had his dwelling house and most of his may join. Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott will head furniture burnt on the 14th inst. Loss from the list of managers, assisted by the veteran Com\$2000 to 3000. There was an insurance on the February not to levy the tax upon their custombridge across the Kennebec river at that place, bridge across the Kennebec river at that place, and the condets the condets are the condets across the Kennebec river at that place, and the condets are the c modore Stewart. Gen. Wool, and other promin-house in the Augusta Mutual Co. of this city. ent officers of the army and navy, Messrs. Crittenden, Seward, Douglas and other Senators, and dis- LEVEE IN GARDINER. The Levee of the Univertinguished citizens of each State of the thirty salist Society of Gardiner, comes off this, Tuesday, four, are expected to participate in the manage- and to-morrow evening. Of course they will have a good time.

For the Maine Farmer. The Lottery Nuisance.

MR. EDITOR .- I was glad to notice recently in your paper an article under the head of " Swindling Nuisances," in which you endeavored to ex- sage to Congress enclosing the Virginia resolu-Tuesday, afternoon and evening, next. The exhibition will consist of an examination of the persons are imposed upon and "swindled" out of money they "can ill afford to lose." These infa-mous artifices may be "beyond the reach of the law," but their authors should at least be visited the power to make such an agreement; defence, with the unmitigated indignation of public opin-

Schemes" and "confidential letters," some of lies. we are assured will be upon a far grander scale them of a most scandalous character. And I am than ever before, and is intended to demonstrate sorry to say, that this cheating system is not con- It is now certain that private letters have been the variety and thoroughness of the system of in- fined to " Delaware, Maryland and other South- received here from Mr. Lincoln, urging his friends struction by which the blind are enabled almost bors are taking up the abominable practice. One tions as a reasonable basis for an adjustment, such precious document, (which I send you) re- Assurances are given that this information is received within a few days from the good State of liable, and that soon after the electoral vote shall Vermont, will show what villanous means are second Wednesday of may be made efficient for the promotion of the resorted to, to inveigle the unwary. Let the the public with his views on the pending crisis public be warned agianst these frauds; In connection with this subject, a word may

appropriately be said upon a kindred "Nuisance" Union Meeting in Portland. A great Union much in vogue at the present day, which is not courtesy of the Virginia Legislature in sending only tolerated, but patronised even, by moral and ing any intercourse on the subject proposed, remeeting was held in Portland on Saturday last religious people, termed "Gift Enterprises!" garding her separation from the Union as final composed of men of all parties. Ex-Chief Justice Shepley presided, and the meeting was addressed The managers of these "Institutions," appeal to and irrevocable a disposition which seems to be inherent in huby Judge Davis, John Neal, Geo. H. Shepley, J. man nature, to rashly venture something, with rounding in Executive session. It ap-H. Drummond and others. Resolutions were the hope of obtaining by a "lucky chance" that for which no equivalent has been rendered. considered to-day in Executive session. It appears that the ultimatum of South Carolina was the surrender of Fort Sumter, and the withdrawthat could befall the nation; that we are indebt-Hence many unreflecting persons—youths—and even mothers of families, will not hesitate to spend to pay for the Fort, and that Mr. Hayne, in deference to the wishes of southern Congressmen, ed to it for our prosperity; that it is the duty of each State to avoid all just causes of complaint rea larger sum for being conveyed to an "Establish- withheld the proposition. specting the affairs of other States not coming ment" of this kind, than would buy the article tells Mr. Hayne to make a final demand for the within the jurisdiction of the United States; that they hope to "draw," at the regular trade price.

And when once within the charmed precinct, they

Congress. Gov. Pickens further tells Mr. Hayne we desire to perform faithfully all obligations imposed on us by the Constitution and laws of the will spend several dollars for articles they do not to wait a reasonable time for an answer to his country, and expect others to do the same; that need, for the "chance" of getting some worthless final demand and then, if refused, Fort Samter no State has a right to secede; that forcible opgew-gaw for nothing ! Are parents and guardians of the young aware

position of constitutional laws is criminal and must meet our disapprobation and resistance; that that by encouraging such things, they are fosterit is the duty of the Government to cause forts ing a love of gambling, and the subversion of ue Cutters, if attacked, to make the best defense and other public property to be protected, the every principle of rectitude and honor? If they in their power; and if assailed by superior force, revenue laws enforced, and this State should be are wise they will "think on these things" beready to aid; that it is our duty and purpose to fore it is too late. cultivate a friendly spirit towards all our country-

Meeting of the City Council.

of conciliation to meet the present difficulties and Augusta, Jan. 26, 1861. give the most favorable consideration to every fa-Present in Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, vorable proposition from any section; that it is Aldermen Potter, Patterson, Barrows, Little and Mr. Douglas, is considered to be a thorough and Faller.

The President of the Common Council being present statute. absent, Councilman Faught was chosen President ists will be elected to any of the border State Conventions. Communication from J. B. Hartford, relative

o his claim to land in the side walk at the foot of STATE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. Grove street, and asking \$25 damages and re- ing resolutions were unanimously adopted at the muneration for the same, was referred to the annual meeting of the State Temperance Associa. Committee on Highways. Roll of accounts No. 8, amounting to \$138.65, Whereas, there is no evil which afflicts Society

vas allowed and payment ordered. amount not exceeding \$4,000 at a rate of inter- drinks; it is therefore. est not exceeding six per cent., and for a time not xtending beyond the 5th day of July next, for

ity purposes. An ordinance, entitled an ordinance to set off school district in the State; weekly or monthly A. J. Lawson from school district No. 2 to No. meetings for discussion—such occasions, where 23; Josiah Noyes from No 17 to No. 14; Daniel practical, being enlivened by music: the free cir-Leighton and John Knowles from No. 8 to No. mittee to see whether intoxicating liquor is illeg-22; and David Smiley from No. 27 to No. 23, ally sold-and if so, to prosecute such violation;

was passed to be enrolled. Eleventh monthly report of the City Marshal

LEGISLATIVE. James H. Butler, Esq., of Bangor, has been elected by the Legislature, Major ment. General of the First Division of the Militia of Resolved, That the Press is indispensible to the Maine, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elec- success of Temperance; and no agency is more tion of Gen. Hodsdon to the office of Adjutant duty which should be recognized by every friend

placing the whole military power of the State in the hands of the Governor, and appropriating as the organ of this association, an able, impartial Temperance paper devoted to the advance-\$50,000 for the purchase of arms and munitions for the purpose of aiding the General Government politial party or religious sect. in the enforcement of the laws and the conservation of the Union, is now going through the sev- an unsuccessful attempt to amend by inserting the eral stages of legislation, without opposition from word "unfermented" before cider, it was adopt-We think, however, the paragraph announcing his safe arrival, will be read with still greater

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The deliberations of to the Temperance Cause, is the extensive and inthis Board terminated to-day, Tuesday, after a creasing use of Ale, Strong Beer, other malt li-A letter was received on Saturday last from session of fourteen days. We bring the record of quors, and Cider. their proceedings down to and including Thurs- WINTER DUTIES. A correspondent in Mt. Verday last; we hope to complete it in our next non suggests the following as among the duties will be interested in the discussions of the Board dowed with the means and disposition to help and the reports of the several committees. They their fellow-men, by a thoughtful and timely are well worthy the attention of all who are in-beneficence. He says:

"Let us look about and see if there is not some DIPTHERIA. Mr. Jonathan Moore, of Solon,

CENSUS OF MAINE. We have received a pam- or sick man. Look about your house and find phlet published by B. Thurston, of Portland, containing the population of Maine for the years 1850 and 1860. It is useful for reference. The that will help make them comfortable; by so population of the State in 1850 was 583,169; in doing you will help make them happy, and if you 860 it was 623,179-increase 40,010, a very have the right kind of a heart you will feel better small aggregate increase. Aroostook county has look about you for further enjoyment of yourself, made the largest increase in ten years, viz.: 9,920; your family, and friends. Help sustain the sing-Penobscot county the next, viz.: 9,658; Cum- ing schools, the lyceums, public berland county the next, viz.: 6,826.

Secession of Louisiana. The ordinance declar- not forget the town schools. ing the State of Louisiana no longer a member of elevate and promote the interests of these—the vote of 113 to 17.

After the vote Capt. Allen, accompanied by Gov. Morris and staff, entered the Convention and placed the Pelican flag in the hands of the Presi- inst., the bill for the admission of Kansas into the dent, amidst much enthusiasm. A prayer was Union as a sovereign State, passed the Senate by then offered and one hundred guns fired.

in the Union; he has not changed if they have, garded as a British subject. and they cannot take him into the secession move- MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. The meeting of ment. He will therefore continue to occupy his the Maine Historical Society in this city last week ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. One of the most seat in Congress unless called home.

Mr. Howe is a native of Turner, of this State, ceedings of the meeting in our next paper. BAPTIST LEVEE. The ladies of First Baptist and before his removal from Maine, practiced law in Readfield. He has occupied a seat upon SEIZURE or ARMS. The police of New York Society of this city, held a Levee at their Vestry

the gas meter, has been pronounced illegal by the possession of the police. courts of New York. The gas companies of that

KENTUCKY FOR THE UNION. The Legislature morning. of Kentucky have voted not to call a convention. This is regarded as equivalent to a declaration against disunion.

## Latest Telegraphic Mews.

The President's Message. Virginia, hailing the proposition with grateful satisfaction; as to agreeing to abstain, during the not aggression, has been the policy of his adminministration; he recommends Congress to abstain on. from passing any laws, the enforcement of which Within the last few months, I have received is calculated to provoke hostilities; he trusts the through the Post Office, scores of specious "Grand mediation of Virginia will be the means of ac complishing a peaceful settlement of the difficul-

Mr. Lincoln's Views.

be counted, in the presence of Congress, on the

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, 23th. The Legislature unanimously resolved, while acknowledging the

Gov. Pickens further tells Mr. Hayne must be taken. The Legislature endorsed the Governor's action.

Sec. Dix has instructed Commanders of Revento run their vessels ashore and blow them up; he has also written to the collector of New Orleans to apply to the Gov. of Louisiana to revoke the

Various Matters

tary denounces it as an act of outrageous barbarity, disgraceful to any age or country. effective measure, obviating the objections to the

seizure of the government hospital, and the order for the removal of the 250 patients. The Secre-

tion recently held in this city:

more ruinous than Intemperance, and no greater blessing to the community than Temperance, or Authorized to hire, in behalf of the city, an entire abstinence from the use of all intoxicaing Resolved. That we recognize as among the most efficient means to promote the cause the follow-

A Temperance organization in every town or and the inculcation of the purpose, fixed and ir

evocable, to annihilate the grog-shops.

Resolved, That our hopes of future s pend mainly upon the young: it is therefore of cure their co-operation in the Temperance move-

A bill reported by the Committee on the Militia. Resolved, That a committee of one from each

Resolved. That one of the most dangerous things

week's issue. We think our readers generally and privileges of those whom Providence has en-

destitute persons that we can help make more comfortable. A load of wood to some poor widow circles, and such other recreations and duties as will tend to improvement and enjoyment. Do the Union passed the Convention on Saturday by people's colleges—the places where the masses obtain their education. Get good teachers, and then help sustain them."

Admission of Kansas. On Monday, the 21st a vote of 36 to 16. Previous to the vote upon Before the adjournment the Convention unan- its admission, an amendment was adopted constiimously passed a resolution guaranteeing the free tuting Judge Pettit a Judge of the U. S. Court for that State. The following is the vote upon

NAYS-Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Clingman

Foreign News. The political news received

was an unusually interesting one. Several valuable papers were read, which will appear at length has been elected U. S. Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. Howe is a native of Turner, of this State.

the Supreme bench of Wisconsin for some years. have seized on board the steamship Monticello, \$ Gas Meters. The charge usually made by gas thousand muskets, shipped for Savannah. No companies against the consumers for the use of claimant has appeared, and they are retained in

Jonas Davis of Waterville, was killed on city have, therefore, decideded after the first of Saturday night last by falling from the railroad upon the ice below. He was found on Sunday

The Legislature of Rhode Island have repealed the Personal Liberty bill of that State by decided majorities in both branches.

Congressio

SENATE. Mr. Fit.

Committees.

After some discuss generally concurred the Senators of secent a resignation of the on the table by a ve The Crittenden House. Mr Col mittee reported bac pend the mail service Mr. Stevens of Pe tute empowering laws establishing ! tricts in South Mississippi, or any they return to their the President shall g by a proclamation. No vessel except States shall leave & wise ports. Vesse United States. the mails in all necessary to reach a them.
The President is army and navy in The consideration

Thursday week.

The consideration tee of Thirty-Three Mr Clemens of that slavery would controversy ends in It remains to be see ed on. There was the slave States: I demanded that ju honest magnanimity proclaimed indeper gave birth to it, we patriotism which v forward in the si illastrious, and no pathy? Mr. Clem the Southern Confe trade. The South be able to secure hold in his hand. ing Commissioner against their broth If the South should United States, as cotton States will the border States, w fort to a policy as under our Constitu Several gentleme ens be allowed to the hour allotted to Mr. Martin of V hope that the mem

continue his traitor

There was much subsided.

SENATE. The Tar

mitte of five, with on Wednesday of ne The Pacific Railr An amendment to Portland, Orego A debate ensue names to the list of of names were adde House. The Po and the Senate an one furnishing one another that unclai ters be applied for The report of the was then taken up. Mr. Etheridge ment of the present to twelve honest me in favor of doing so they would reach a fortunately the peo meet public expect journment of thi revolution now the unpardonable, inv yet those who tion are stigmatiz the madness and fo ment, saying that could be settled is the personal liberty y would soon be If constitutional, t plain; if unconstit would wish, and be more strong out t ern people always posed to slavery.

> place to the outs. disposition he was more to Buchanar Committee's comp endeavored to intra recommendations Three, feeling that the disunionists we sword in the other stripes wave over I mit to disunion. some length, sayir to the demands of Congress in supp swer to a quest known that the p and in Scripture Southern fools ac was well known ments prevailed terror. He would disunion. He country in this th the saint clings to The Speaker lai

The people of the

each other more t

used to. You are Ohio is the only ba

er desired a repr eigned. Mr. Lovejoy of of our government tion of Independe cession was a wild ernment could no copartnership. Se erable, derisive mo legiance. He priing he would not government, and compromise Charleston was wanted to see thi out. He appeale this golden opport

Hill, announcing

their withdrawal

Mr. Hill sent a

have another elec-SENATE. The names of Senators Messrs Simmons. Gwin were appoint Several names we On motion of ? issuing bonds and States. HOUSE. The P

ee the salvation

atitutional power ints, and he would

it was impossible

that all the me

Mr. Montgomer

The Senate amen and from San Fra overland, was ado Several other a The report of was then conside niserable abortic Southerners on nothing inconsiste Mr. Dunn of

platform and the said that Mr. Ru the hero of the I that any gentler such an infamour

above all other nations, too great prosperity has D. D. G. M :- M. S. Mayhew, W. M.; A. Small, navigation of the Mississippi river. Maine State Agricultural Society. made us insane, and that all our energies are S. W.; John Williams, J. W.; W. Wood, T.: in a way that would inevitably bring ruin upon a man engaged in any other business, and following it in the The Annual meeting of this Society was held in the REINFORCEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN FORTS. The the admission : wrested and our blessings exhausted in destroying M. R. Leighton, S.; Geo. E. Dyer, S. D.; T. J. room of the Board of Agriculture, at the State House, U. S. war steamer Brooklyn, sailed on Friday last from Norfolk with two companies of troops destined to reinforce Fort Pickens. By a dispatch plan, and keeping no account of the expense of the op-erations or of the profit or loss derived therefrom. Wood, J. D.: James F. Blunt, Chaplain.: J. H. on Tuesday, January 22. one another? erations or of the profit or loss derived therefrom.

Farmers ought not to expect to succeed without studying their business, and prosecuting it with the same energy and zeal, and with plans as well matured, as those do, who succeed in other business. The very fact of their certifies a living in an expectation of the control of the co Shall neither the memories of the past, nor the Page, S. S.; F. M. Gilman, J. S.; R. M. Man-The Board was called to order at ten o'clock by the destined to reinforce Fort Pickens. By a dispatch Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Grimes, President, Hon. WM. C. HAMMATT, of Howland. hopes and prospects of the future, arrest this in- sur, Tyler.; Geo. McGaffey, Marshal. dated Saturday, we learn that as soon as the Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., King, The report of the Trustees were presented. The re their getting a living is an argument to prove the business good, if properly conducted, We would not presume to say that the farmers of Maine, even under the most favorable circumstances are realised and suggests that until a permanent location can sane, horrible madness that is fast hurrying us MR. GOODALE'S LECTURE. S. L. Goodale, Esq. Southerners ascertained at Washington that the Morrill, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, over the brink of destruction? We do not dissteamer Brooklyn and other vessels had been orthat perfection even, attained in other pursuits resting pair, for we never will despair; but only the interesting lecture before the Board, and quite a dered south with reinforcements, they sent dispate, and suggests that until a permanent location can happy to say, that, in our opinion, the light earnest, inflexible determination of the people of large audience of others in the Representatives' nost favorable circumstances, can realize such fortunes sometimes fall to the lot of those engaged in merbe obtained, the Annual Shows be suspended. It also patches to Col. Chase to attack and size Fort Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, John the country can save us a name or a place among Hall, on Monday evening last. The subject was as sometimes fall to the lot of those engaged in mer-cantile or other pursuits. But we do say that of a given number of persons of equal ability, one half engaging in agriculture, the others in the different pursuits of life, the purpose of encouraging the rearing and training of horses, that the exhibition of horses hereafter be con-Pickens. In all probability before this the con-flict has commenced.

Ark., Kennedy, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Sebastian, Slidell and Wigfall—16. the powers of the earth. It cannot be done by the gases that are more immediately connected with flict has commenced. politicians, nor by parties, nor by States; but it animal and vegetable life, and their application to any more of those engaging in agriculture will suc nt than of those engaged in fined to the exhibition of the symmetry and power of must be done, if done at all, by the united and agriculture. A Union Man. Mr. Bouligny, member from Louisiana, whose name is worthy to be ranked by the arrival from Europe during the past week draft horses. with Johnson and Etheridge of Tennessee, Clecountry, who are greater and higher, and more Peterson's Magazine for February. Up to An examination of the financial affairs of the Society class of persons. By official documents of the State of Massachusetts, extending through a series of years, it shows: ments of Virginia, and other patriotic Southern has been granted in the case of Anderson, the fupowerful than politicians and parties and States. the mark in all respects as an elegant family and ppears that the average age to which printers and ma-chinists live in that State, is 37 years; painters and to be Already the London Times, that great index literary Magazine. Its popularity increases with Union Men, declares that he was elected as a gitive slave imprisoned at Toronto. The writ Union man by the Union men, to represent them was issued on the ground that Anderson was rechinists live in that State, is 37 years; painters and to be tailors 42 years; blacksmiths 51 years; ductors 54 The gross amount of expenses, including years; lawyers and ministers 57 years, while farmers \$2,337 for premiums, is of public feeling and opinion in England, is urg- each successive number, until now, as we are told,

emand for the

sition that he

y of secession-border State The followadopted at the erance Associa\_ afflicts Society and no greater Temperance, or all intoxicaing

mong the most use the followevery town or ly or monthly casions, where liquor is illeg-such violation; e, fixed and irt is therefore of adopted to se-

nperance movespensible to the agency is more therefore, is a by every friend one from each res to procure, n able, imparo the advanceadvocacy of any

fered and after by inserting the r, it was adoptangerous things xtensive and inother malt lident in Mt. Vernong the duties

ovidence has enosition to help ful and timely there is not some some poor widow house and find to that family of them a piece of r anything else nfortable; by so appy, and if you u will feel better our duty so far, nent of yourself, sustain the sing-lectures, sewing ns and duties as enjoyment. Do Let every man, ne or she can to ts of these—the ere the masses od teachers, and

onday, the 21st Kansas into the I the Senate by the vote upon adopted constithe U. S. Court the vote upon ller, Clark, Collittle, Douglas, Foster, Grimes, King, Latham,

min, Clingman n. Polk. Powell l news received ng the past week Anderson, the fuonto. The writ Inderson was re-

The meeting of his city last week . Several valuaappear at length the Society. We ract of the proext paper.

e of New York nip Monticello, a Savannah. No

y are retained in le, was killed on

from the railroad r at that place, found on Sunday Island have re-

of that State by

of his admin ent of which he trusts the f the difficul-

discussed. No question was taken.

House. Mr Colfax, from the Post Office Committee reported back the bill of yesterday to suspend the mail service in the seceding States.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania proposed a substitute empowering the President to suspend all tute empowers the President to sus laws establishing ports of entry and collection dis-tricts in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and tricts in South Carolina, Fiorian, Alacada Mississippi, or any other seceding State, until Mississippi, or any other seceding State, until they return to their loyalty to the United States; they return to their loyalty to the United States; they return to their loyalty to the United States; they return to their loyalty to the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. Nelson of Tenn., said he stood up for his district to say anything that could

Congressional Proceedings.

the President shall give notice of such suspension by a proclamation.

No vessel except those belonging to the United States shall leave such ports for foreign or coastwise ports. Vessels violating this act shall be liable to forfeiture with the cargo, one-half to the United States. The President is also to suspend the mails in all such States, except where it is necessary to reach a loyal State by passing through the Committee of the Committee

tee of Thirty-Three was then resumed.

Mr Clemens of Virginia, believed, before God, that slavery would be crucified if this unhappy It remains to be seen whether treason can be carried on. There was a brave and holy minority in the slave States; Lazarus is not dead but sleepeth. He asked no favors for the South, but he demanded that justice only which springs from honest magnanimity. North Carolina which first proclaimed independence, and Virginia, which gave birth to it, were both allied with Massachusetts. He believed there yet lingers a spirit of patriotism which will save a country whose glory belongs to us all. Will you be appealed to step forward in the spirit which made your fathers illustrious, and not shut out every access to sympathy? Mr. Clemens showed that the object of the Southern Confederacy is to re-open the slave trade. The South out of the Union would never be able to secure as much territory as he could hold in his hand. He reprobated the South sending Commissioners to Earope to effect an alliance ing Commissioners to Europe to effect an alliance other. ing Commissioners to Earope to effect an alliance against their brothers in language and lineage. If the South should take the Constitution of the United States, as a provisional government, the cotton States will have the legislative power over the border States, which will be bound hand and foot to a policy as oppressive as they ever were under our Constitution intensified fifty times.

Several gentlemen here moved that Mr. Clemens be allowed to continue his remarks beyond the hour allotted to each speaker.

Mr. Martin of Virginia, excitedly expressed the hope that the member would not be allowed to continue his traitorous remarks.

There was much confusion here, but it so me the southern side of the Capitol, and asking if it was for the purpose of controlling the proceedings here, at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon.

continue his traitorous remarks.

There was much confusion here, but it som of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon.

ubsided.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Senate. The Tariff bill was referred to a com-

was then taken up.

Mr. Etheridge of Tennesee, said if the settle-

Mr. Etheridge of Tennesee, said if the settlement of the present difficulties could be submitted to twelve honest men, not politicians, he would be in favor of doing so without argument, knowing they would reach an unanimous verdict, but unfortunately the people appealed to Congress for peace. He announced that if the House failed to meet public expectations he would move the adjournment of this question to the people. The revolution now threatening was unjustifiable and unpardonable, involving fearful consequences; yet those who will not participate in the revolution are stigmatized as traitors. He then showed the madness and folly of subverting the Government, saying that all the rights of the South could be settled in the Union. He referred to the personal liberty bills, saying that he believed they would soon be swept from the statute books. If constitutional, the South had no right to complain; if unconstitutional they are void. As to

If constitutional, the South had no right to complain; if unconstitutional they are void. As to the fugitive slave law, Mr. Orr of the kingdom of South Carolina had said it was strong as anybody would wish, and he (Etheridge) asked if it would be more strong out than in the Union. The northern people always were and always will be opposed to slavery.

Referred to the committee of five.

On motion of Mr. Heldrich of Min., the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to consider the expediency of repealing the tariff on sugar.

The President's message was received, and its consideration deferred until to-morrow.

The report of the Committee of five. posed to slavery.

The people of the North and South do not hate each other more than old Whigs and Democrats used to. You are separate on paper, but the Ohio is the only barrier to separate hostile States.

Van hate one another because the ins most give

The report of the Committee of Linky was then taken up.

Mr. Pryor vindicated the South, assuming that the Union is dissolved, and that the only alternative now is peace or war.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., moved a suspension of the large transfer of the Committee of Linky was then taken up.

Mr. Pryor vindicated the South, assuming that the Union is dissolved, and that the only alternative now is peace or war. You hate one another because the ins mast give place to the outs. As an evidence of his peaceful disposition he was willing to submit eight years the control of the Kansas bill. Carried.

more to Bachanan's administration. He would assent to Mr. Crittenden's or the Border States' Committee's compromise, or the resolutions he On motion of Mr. Stanton of Ohio, the House assent to Mr. Crittenden's or the Border States
Committee's compromise, or the resolutions he
endeavored to introduce, and would endorse the
recommendations of the Committee of TairtyThree, feeling that in doing thus he would meet
the disunionists with a torch in one hand and a
word in the other, and so long as the stars and the disunionists with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other, and so long as the stars and stripes wave over Tennessee he would never submit to disunion. Mr. Etheridge continued at some length, saying that the North always yielded to the demands of the South, referring to acts of Congress in support of this statement. In answer to a question, Mr. Etheridge said it was known that the people of the South are insane, and in Scripture language he would answer the Southern fools according to their folly. He said it was well known that wherever the disunion sentiments prevailed in the South there was a reign of terror. He would return to Tennsee to resist disunion. He would eling to the flag of his country in this the darkest hour of her peril, as the saint clings to his God. (Applause.)

legiance. He proceeded to speak of coercion, say-deliver an address, if he should desire it." ing he would not conciliate rebels who defy the government, and never would vote for a particle Secession. The rightfulness and reasonableness of compromise until the insult to our flag at Charleston was apologized for or avenged. He wanted to see this disamon farce or tragedy played States, Louisiana and Florida occupy precisely the out. He appealed to the Republicans to stand position supposed in the case of Canada: firm, and not fail to carry out their principles at January 1870—United States voted to this golden opportunity. Stand still, said he, and ada of England for \$25,000,000. see the salvation of the Lord. There was no Con- February 1870-England assents, providing

stitutional power to abolish slavery where it ex-ists, and he would not vote for such an act.

Canada is willing.

March 1870—Canada votes yea. Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania, proposed, as it was impossible to make a settlement here, that all the members resign and let the people have another election before the 4th of March.

March 1870—Canada votes yea.

April 1870—Money paid, \$25,000,000.

May 1870—Canada belongs to the United States.

June 1870—Canada seeded, under her reserved rights as a "sovereign State."

THURSDAY, Jan. 24. SENATE. The Vice President announced the Now and Then. Senator Benjamin, of Louisnames of Senators to fill vacancies in Committees. iana, was recently engaged with other distin-

HOUSE. The Post Route bill was considered. The Senate amendment making the postage to and from San Francisco ten cents by steamer or overland, was adouted.

Mr. Rust of Ark. characterized the report as a miserable abortion, and is a mockery to the Southerners on the committee, who could get nothing inconsistent with the Chicago platform. Mr. Dunn of Indiana defended the Chicago platform and the action of the Committee. He said that Mr. Rust charged that John Brown was the hero of the Republicans. He was surprised that any gentleman should give circulation to such an infamous libel. (Sensation.)

Mr. Rust, asked Mr. Dunn if he held himself

responsible. If the gentleman is for war, I am willing to accommodate him.

Mr. Dunn—This is a free countre, and the

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Senate. Mr. Fitch moved that the Vice President be authorized to fill the vacancies in the world by the Republican restriction.

Mr. Dunn—This is a free countrer, and the gentleman can take any mode of redress he pleases.

Mr. Rust (emphatically)—I have the answer I wanted. If the Northern sentiment was represented by the Republican resulting the country of th dent be authorized to fill the vacancies in the Committees.

After some discussion, in which the opinion was generally concurred in that the withdrawal of the Senators of seceding States did not constitute a resignation of their places, the matter was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 22.

The Crittenden resolutions were taken up and

on the table by a vote of 32 to 22.

The Crittenden resolutions were taken up and

The Crittenden resolutions were taken up and

Mr. Rust—The gentleman says he did not in-

Senate. Private bills were considered. The Senate adjourned to Monday.
House. The report of the Committee of Thirty-

necessary to reach a loyal State by passing through them.

The President is to have the power to use the army and navy in the execution of the laws.

The consideration of the bill was postponed to Thursday week.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three as a miserable abortion. He thought Mr. Adams' proposition would go far to remove apprehensions of danger from the Republicans; and also thought that some of the recomendations of the Committee looked to a reconciliation of the torpitarial constitution of the

controversy ends in a dissolution of the Union. It remains to be seen whether treason can be ear-

Senate. The Tariff bill was referred to a committe of five, with instructions to report it back on Wednesday of next week.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up. An amendment was then adopted for a branch to Portland, Oregon.

A debate ensued on the amendment adding names to the list of corporators. A large number of maines were added.

Monday, Jan. 28.

Senate. Mr. Iverson presented the ordinance of secsesion of Georgia, which he read. He addressed the Senate, justifying the course of his State. He said there were two important points for the consideration of the government, either to make war or preserve peace: if it made war the South would seize all the fortifications, and would not pay a dollar of the public debt. (Laughter V names to the list of corporators. A large number of names were added.

House. The Post Route bill was taken up, and the Senate amendments agreed to, including one furnishing one cent stamped wrappers—and another that unclaimed money found in dead letters be applied for the Postal Department.

The report of the Committee of Tairty-Three was then taken up.

the saint clings to his God. (Applause.)

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Georgia members, except Mr. Hill, announcing the secession of their State and their withdrawal.

measures to raise the amount, and among other means refers to the surplus revenue deposited with the States in 1836, as a specific fund which might be pledged or recalled. The communication shows the precise condition of the Treasury.

Mr. Hill sent a communication to the Speaker, Gov. Johnson of Tennessee. From the corto the effect that being satisfied his State no longer desired a representation in Congress, he resigned.

Gov. Johnson of Lennessee. From the Congress of Gov. Johnson, the noble champion of the Signed.

Union, is about to visit Tennessee. Citizens of all signed.

Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois argued that the theory of our government was laid down in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Secession was a wild dogma—it was treason, rebellion and crime against God and man. If the government could not be maintained, it was a mere copartnership. South Carolina could not disolve the Union. She did not make it, and it was miscrable, derisive mockery for her to absolve her allegiance. He proceeded to speak of coercion, say-

January 1870 - United States voted to buy Can-

names of Senators to fill vacancies in Committees.

Messrs Simmons, Hunter, Bigler, Fessenden, and Gwin were appointed the Committee on the Tariff.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up. Several names were added to the corporators.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill was amended, issuing bonds and mortgages only to the United States.

House. The Post Route bill was considered in the vain hope of piercing it! And still the

verland, was adopted.

Several other amendments were adopted.

The report of the Committee of Thirty three cas then considered.

Mr. Rust of Ark. characterized the report as a miscrable abortion, and in the control of the Union.

This was done before the characterized the report as a miscrable abortion, and in the charge of Ludge Smaller.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE COUNTY OF KENNEBEC The Markets. la account current from Jan. 2, 1860, to Jan. 4, 1861, with DANIEL PIKE, County Treas-

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, \$600 to \$00 | Round Hog. \$700 to \$800 |
Corn Meal, 1 00 to 1 10 | Clear Salt Pork, 10 00 to 12 00 |
Rye Meal, 1 25 to 90 | Mutton, 5 to 6 |
Rye, 1 00 to 1 10 | Turkeys, 11 to 12 |
Rye, 1 00 to 1 10 | Turkeys, 9 to 10 |
Rye, 1 00 to 1 10 | Turkeys, 11 to 12 |
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BRIGHTON MARKET...Jan. 24.

At market, 900 Beeves, 160 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lambs,
And 375 Swine.

Patters...Market Beef...Extra \$7,50; first quality \$6,50 @ No. \$6; third do., \$5.

Porting Oxen...None.

Mich Cous...\$30 @ \$11; common \$18 @ \$19.

Veal Calves...\$30, № \$4,00.

Yearlin in...None; two years old \$11 @ \$12; three years old \$14 @ \$16.

Hides...6 @ 6jc. Calf Skins 10 @ 11c.

Sheep and Lambs...\$1.25 @ 1,75; extra \$3,00 \$4,00 @ \$5,50.

Petts...\$1 @ \$1,25 each.

Saine...\$10 \$1,25 each.

Saine...\$10 \$1,25 each.

Saine...\$10 \$1,25 each.

Saine...\$10 \$1,25 each.

Beoves and all but the base \$6 6jc.; retail 6 @ 7c.; fat hogs underssed.....c.

By balance due the county January 2, 1860,
Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per
pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together
with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tailow at the same price,
at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 \$\psi\$ cent.

Teal number of stock cars over the different reads 114.

Remarks—Prices of Beef remain much the same as last week;
a few very extra sold as high as \$7.75 \$\psi\$ 100 fbs. Sheep and
Swine are the same as last week. BOSTON MARKET .... Jan. 26.

HOSTON MARKET...Jan. 26.

FLOUR.—We quote common brands Western at \$5 25 @ 5 37; ancy brands at \$5 25 @ 5 00 00; extra at \$5 75 @ 5 57]; superior at \$6 25 @ 8 25. Suthern firm at \$6 00 @ 0 00 for fancy; \$6 50 @ 7 00 for extra; \$7.25 @ 8 62]; for superior.

Cons.—Yellow 75 @ 75; mixed 76 @ 78c per bush.

OATS.—Western, Suthern and Canada 40 @ 43c per bush.

HAY.—Sales of Eastern at \$22 @ \$23 \$\forall \text{ ton, cash.}

NEW YORK MARKET....Jan. 28.

Flour—State and western declined 5 cents; Superfine State \$5.10 a 5.25; extra do., 5.36 a 5.40; round hoop Ohi-5.70 a 5.75; extra western 5.36 a 5.60. S antern mixed to good 5.56 a 6.05 a 7.50. Canada—extra 5.36 a 7.26.

Wheat has a declining tendency—Chicago Spring 1.13 a 1.22; Milwankee club 1.27 a 1.21; white Kea, 1.60; redwinter western 1.31 a 1.34 white Indianna 1.46 a 1.50; Canada Club 1.25; western club 1.24; white Michigan 1.45 a 1.50.

Corn has advanced 1c—mixed western 6.3 a 70.

Statement of the Liabilities and Resources of the County, as they existed on the fourth day of January, 1861.

Fermanent debt of the county, seeker, allowed by the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of County Commissioners, 1,882 64

Special Motices. REMOVAL.

Balance in the county Treasury,

PLASTER AT SIDNEY.

DENTIST,

Overcoats, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants and Vests. FURNISHING GOODS.

Meonian Building, opposite Stanley House.

JUST RECEIVED BY

HOLCOMB & CASWELL.

And examine CHARLES E. COLLER'S large stock of

HARNESSES of all kinds. Also a large assoriment of Blankets, Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c.,

before purchasing elsewhers. His stock is manufactured of the very best material the market affords. All of which he will sall as low as can be bought on the river. Remember the place,

No. 103 Water Street,

Nearly opposite Franklin House, Augusta, Mc.

WANTED-AGENTS,

In pairs not akin, at reasonable terms.

Address . . . . PENNINGTONVILLE,
\*3w5 CHESTER CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE
One of NUTTING'S FIRST PRIZEÆOLICONS at a liberal

discount. Inquire of

E. A. BATCHELDER,

At Newell & Co.'s Bakery.

SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

Augusta, Jan. 20, 1860.

Uncollected county taxes, Amount due from railroad companies, about

SANBORN & REED, SUCCESSORS TO DR. J. K. LINCOLN, Have removed to

Have removed to

No. 143 State Street, opposite the Unitarian Church.

The best quality of WINDSOR PLASTER will be sold at Clark's Mill, near Lovej y's Ferry, after the 10th of February.

Beaus, Cora and Grain taken in exchange for the above.

J. & R. SNELL. To Consumptives.
The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks

The Advertiser, naving one resource to heath in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is auxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means wingtheop. ition—is auxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the lay?

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cere for Consumption Astimal, Brokemits, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will east them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

Mrs. Winslow,

Has removed to rooms over F. C. Broaders 1970

LYATERVILLE ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM commences Tursday, Feb. 19th, 1861, and continues 11 weeks.

INSTRUCTORS.—I. S. Hambler, Principal; Samuel Hambers, Sec. Hambler, Principal; Samuel Hambers, Sec. Hambler, Tacher of Instrumental Musick; Miss F. L. Alder, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

TUTHON From four to five dollars, according to studies.

BOARD \$2.50 p. Tweek, exclusive of wood, lights and washing, and rooms can be obtained by all wishing to board themselves. For further information apply for a catalogue.

Waterville, Jan. 19, 1861.

\*\*Comment of the prescription used by the commences Tursday, Feb. 19th, 1861.

INSTRUCTORS.—I. S. Hambler, Principal; Samuel Hambler, Sec. Albert, S. E. Hambler, Tacher of French and Brawing.

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Waterville, Jan. 19, 1861.

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\*\*THE SPRING TERM commences Tursday

Mrs. Winslow,

An experienced murse and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRCP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Dependupon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

What shall I do favour Market I and the favour Market I and the

What shall I do for my Hair! Use LYON'S KAWhat shall I do for my Hair! Use LYON'S KATHAIRON. It is, beyond question, the finest preparation ever made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. Nothing has ever given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor.

Notice.

have exchanged places, where they will be kept the remainder of the season.

Lave exchanged places, where they will be kept the remainder of the season.

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Lave exchanged places, where they will be season.

Lave ex

No medicine is more prompt in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry D vis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged anticlote which s-thom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on band. FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,

symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer, is easily removed by washing it in ale shot.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, howel complaints, and other discusses to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable auditate to the poison of Centipedes, Se rajions, Hornets, &c. REV. J. BENJAMIN,
Late Missionary in Burmah.

Sold by druzgists, grocers, and all medicine dealers through out the United States and Canadas.

Head Ache in all its variety from the common daily attacks, through that of N revous, Chronic, Neuralgic, and Sick H asbache flushs in Huanewell's Tolu Anolyne, a remedy proved by estimonials no one can doubt. First, it is a natural opiate to quiet the nerves and produce most refreshing sleep. Seond, it is actually cathartic in effect, passing from the stomach when done with the complaint. Third, it bring a natural opiate, does not loss its effect on disease, any more than food does on hunger. And fourth, the complaint Tyird, it bring a natural opiate, does not loss its effect on disease, any more than food does on hunger. And fourth, the complaint tyirds at once, and the system feels not the least ill effect. We ask coal leace, juvesticution, trial, and thea, to carry out the plat sof putting the Anodyne at prices all can pay, that all report cases to proprietor, or their friends. See advertisement and read pamphlets. the sught for the flora EUGENE, acks, dache stimoset the tualith the sez its CALL AT THE NEW HARNESS SHOP

Bangor, Jan. 234, E. K. Butler, Esq., of Hallowell, to Mrs. Sarah D. Norton of St. George, New Brunswick. Brunswick Jan 16th, Affred D. Sectson to Hattle L. Dodge. Bath, Jan. 21st, John Hughes to Lacy M. Delano. Bloomield, Dec. 31st, Frank T. Dyer of New Sharon, to Frances Blooment, Dec. 31st, Frank T. Dyer of New Sharon, to Frances C. Clark.

Clark.

Cross' Hill, Vassalboro', Dec. 23d, by Rev. S. P. Chase, Wm. Cross' Hill, vassaloyro', Dec. 231, by Rev. S. F. Chase, Wm. A. Ayers to Mrs. Julith Cross.
Farmington, Jan. 16th, T. E. Worthley of Phillips, to Almira Smith.
Hallowell, Jan. 221, Charles W. Trafton of Waterville, to Emily B. Gilman.
Lewiston, Jan. 19th, Woodbury P. Getchell to Susie B. Thompson.

Lewiston, Jan. 19th, Woodbury P. Getchell to Susie B. Thompson. Lewiston, Jan. 19th, Woodbury P. Getchell to Susie B. Thompson.

Manchester, Jan. 20th, by Rev. S. D. Richardson, Zechariah Yeaton of Belgrade, to Mrs. Emiline A. Leeman.
Portland, Jan. 20th, Alonz Ramsell of Gorbam, to Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas; 221, Nelson Pool to Huddah P. B. White, both of Readfield; Mark Jordan to Strah Hanson, both of Windham.
Thomaston, R bert Hall, Jr., to Julia F. Spear of Warren; Oliver A. Vose to Delia M. Watts.
Vassalboro', Jan. 21st, by Rev. S. F. Chase, Rufus G. Brown to Mary F. Wiggia.

Augusta, Jan. 20th, of disease of the heart, Julia, wife of Francis Davis, Esq., aged 43 years; 19th Noah Kent, about 55.
Auburn, Jun. 18th, Almira, wife of Cant. John Townsend 42.

M. & C. R. WELLS,

NO. 6 BRIDGE'S BLOCK,
HAVE on hand an extensive assortment of Parklor And Champon Place Tables, Spring Bels, Matters, Spring Bels, Matters, Spring Bels, Matters, Fathers, Looking Glasses, Black Walnut and Birch Extension Tables, Black als, Mahogany and Pine Bureaus, Mahogany, Walaut and Marble Top Center Tables, Reking Chairs, Saids and Wash Sards, Cane and Wood Sart Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Settee Cradles, Picture Frames, Sleds, and all articles in the Furnity of Parklor Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Pa

Augusta, Jan. 20th, of disease of the heart, Julia, wife of Francis Davis, Esq., aged 43 years; 19th Noah Kent, about 55. Auburn, Jan. 13th, Almira, wife of Capt. John Townsend 42. China, Jan. 13th, Laperouse Babeock, 23. Chesterville, Jan. 9th, Mrs. Rebecca Popc, 73. Canaan, Jan. 13th, John Welch, aged 51. [Western papers please copy.]
Farmington, Jan. 1st, of Diptheria, Frank III, aged 6; 11th, Wm. F., 21, sons of Albert W., and Mary Huse; 12th, Flora, daughter of Joseph Kempton, 4 mos.; 9th, daughter of widow Stepheril, 9 yes

THE MOST APPROVED DRUGS,

Wm. F., 21, sons of Albert W., aim out; handled the property of the property of Joseph Kempton, 4 mos.; 9th, daughter of widow Shepherd, 9 yrs

Jefferson, Jan. 14th. Deacon William Jackson, 74.
Livernore, Jan. 27th. Sarah Etta, only daughter of Benj. and Rosalinda Edgecomb, aged 6 yrs.
Lwiston, Jan. 18th, of dipheria, Georgiana Harris, daughter of Geo. H., and Charlotte A. Nye, formerly of Hallowell, 8.
Momounth, Jan. 8th, William Johnson, aged 63.
Mt. Vernou, Jau. 6th, Lizzie E., daughter of Elisha C. Carson, aged 22. (Western papers please copy.)
Parish Salisbury, County of Westmorland, Oct. 4th, Edward Chandler Scott, aged 29.
Portland, Jan. 23tl, of consumption, Mrs. Louisa A. Fenley, only daughter of Nathaniel Eaton of Trinidad de Cuba, 29; 24th, Annie W., youngest daughter of the late Alvan Cushman, 20.
Phillips, Jan. 11th, Dr. Amzi Sanborn, 52.
Wilton, Jan. 5th, of dipheria, twin daughter of Jesse Blanchard, 4; 14th, 801 and only child of Joseph Hunt, 8; 10th, Franklin, 80n of Elder Nathan Swain, 12.

Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Chemicals, which he will sell on liberal terms, for cash or approved credit. He has also employed a skillful and experienced person, who will be coustantly on hand to attend to the preparation and compounding of prescriptions.

These in want of reliable articles in his line will be accommodated by calling at the NEW DRUG STORE, or CHEAP SIDE MAIN STREET, uearly opposite the Winthrop House.

P. C. BRADFORD.

A. M. F. IN. CO.

Au assessment has been made on the premium notes in first class, to meet losses since July 1, 1859. The same will be due and payable on the first day of February next.

W. F. HALLETT

Augusta, Jan. 1, 1861.

Sweetern papers.

SOMETHING NEW AND ORIGINAL. PIERCE & OSGOOD'S

VARIETY ENVELOPE, Containing Note Paper, Envelopes, and some articles of Jewelry or fancy articles, worth more than double the price.

In order to effect a rapid sale, we offer them to the public at the low price of 25 cents each. The packages are securely sealed and will be sent to any part of the United States on the receipt of the price, with 10 cts. additional to pay postage.

To For further particulars enquire of C A. PIERCE, 127 Water street, or H. S. OSGOUD, Eastern Express Office.

Augusta, Jan. 1861.

Address, enclosing a postage stamp, 3m5

Over Boylston M

THOMAS WOOD,

Continues to ship to order, to any part of the United States on the receipt of the price, with 10 cts. additional to pay postage.

Continues to ship to order, to any part of the United States of the PREMIUM CHESTER CO., V

Augusta, Jan. 1861.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY. THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will open on Third day, the 26th of second month, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of AUGUSTINE JONES, A. B. PRINCIPAL, and

with such other assistance as may be needed. The Boarding House continues under the care of JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Superintendent.

Applications, stating age, attainments and moral character of the applicant, should be made to the Superintendent at Vassalboro', Me., of whom circulars may be had, giving full particulars respecting terms, tuition, board, &c., &c.

[GEO. RICHARDSON, CLERK.]
Vassalboro', 25th 1st mo., 1861.

Store No. 5 Bridge's Block. Enquire at the Furniture Store of M. & C. R. WELLS. Augusta. Jan. 28th, 1861.

PLASTER FOR SALE.

100 TONS WINDSOR PLASTER for sale at Snell's Mill, near Brown's Corner. Beans, Corn and Grain taken in exchange for the above.

J. & R. SNELL.

Vassalboro,' Jan. 28th, 1861.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SHOULD not fail to call upon F. W. KINSMAN, Apothecary, when the price they may find a great many useful articles, and at a very moderate price.

3m3

To the Judge of Probate within an... for the County of Kennebec.

The Petition of ZeLOTES A. MARROW, Administrator on the Estate of Issae Josses, late of Albion, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of four hundred dollars; that said deceased died, seized and possessed of excitain end estates, stimute in said Albien and described as follows, viz. The homestead farm of said deceased, with the buildings thereon: That a partial said of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, by Joseph Lake, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

Z. A. MARROW.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the

Z. A. MARROW.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1861.

On petition aforesaid, One sate, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereor, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

6

7 D. the Judge of Probate within and for the

tions for roads, y cash received for iron doors sold, " sundries,
By unclaimed allowances forfeited to the county,

By amount of fees, &c., allowed by the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of County Commis-sioners, charged to the county and remaining unpaid,

DANIEL PIKE, COUNTY TREASURER.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Augusta, January 4, 1861.

made. Its immense sale proves the excellence. Nothing has ever given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor.

Into Notice.

The Cocous. The such in changes of our climate are sources for Pelanoxany, Broxenial, and Astrinative Affections, yan. 1891.

CHINAM & COBB.

Seccessors to R. T. Bosworth, which as the data once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Trockes," is excellence, by the the state of the filtering and the public to their extraographic presents the first of said ward in the homesteed farm of sail Rynolds is saized and p as seed of the following described real estate, viz.—All the intract of said ward in the homesteed farm of sail Rynolds, with the buildings thereon, situated at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Trockes," it is for the interest of all concreased limit duly which offer it is sail State, "—That an advantageous of fr has been made to the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly by a ceregal limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit duly to accept the procession of sale to be placed at interest of all concread limit

On the petition of scaid, Onnoann, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order the reson, three weeks successly ity prior to the second Manufacture and the Will Tell You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of the second Manufacture and the Manufacture A large variety. The above will be sold cheaper for cash, than ver before off red on the river.

A BANEBEU SS.... At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of January, A. D., 1861.

JOHN CUMNER, Administrator on the Estate of Melinda Cumser late of Wayne, in said Charty, deceased, having presented his account of alministration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance: KENNEBEC SS .... At a Court of Probate, held at Auor allowance: RED. That the said Administrator give notice to all per-Occasion. That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of February mext, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

If K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

A tanguate, on the second Monday of January, 1891.

ARHA SPENCER, with wo of Frances January, 1891.

ARHA SPENCER, with wo of Frances Specker, late of Biterale, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for all wance out of the personal Estate of said deceased. OADERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine France, printed at August, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted:

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Berton, Register.

angulad, or this section Johnson of Fortuny flexis and starw course if any they have, why the prayer of sail petition small not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Buston, Register:

68

D. WOODWARD, No. 6 A

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate. held at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1861.
HARRIET N. McLUUHLIN, willow of Roders McLacouLIX, late of China, in said County, decased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said de-

CAREAL CARREST CONTROL OF THE CONTRO

BALLARD & BARKER, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

ooking and Parlor Stoves, Britannia Plate Tooking and Parlor Stoves, britains, and Japanned Ware.

17 Tin Gutters and Conductors put up at short notice. Jobing and Repairing promptly attended to. Old Iron, Lead, Zinc Copper, Brass, Pewter, Rags, &c., taken in exchange for goods.

10tf

Has constantly on hand a large assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Custom made work of all descriptions, also SOLE LEATHER, GOAT AND KID SKINS, AND SHOE KIT. Also the exclusive right of Kennebec County of Lyman's Me-ulic Soles for Gents' and Ladies' Water Proof Boots and Shoes Private rights for sale, together with Metallic Soles ready out and prepared. Two books south of Post Office.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,



HAND MACHINE. four to six acres per

belief in August and do not come. If any, why the proper of a common service of the comm

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Illood and Bog Spavin, Ring-Home, on the Sweenie, Sorains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Funder, Sie Bruises, and Gravel, Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Cauker, Thrush and Corns, also, of Mégrims, Vertigo, Build de-Bruises, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

The GRE AT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.

DR. LAROOKE S VEGETABLE PULMONARY REMEDY.

The best preparation ever made for such complaints as Colds, Coughs, Whopday Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarch, Brouchlits, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side, Welt Sweats, Humors, General behilds, and the various Throat Aft stions and Horseneness which Public Speakers and Siagers are liable to, and all other com-

The Horse and his Discuses The Horse and his Diseases

of WILL TELL YOU Of Rarcy's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit. Stable, Bide and ty, be law of Warranty. The whole being the result of mare than fifteen years' careful study of the haoits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, or cestly of price, half bound, \$100, or, in cleft, extra, \$1.25.

\$1000 a year can be made by outerprising men everywhere, is a filing the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inductments to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single e-pies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address. JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

N . 617 Suns m Street, Philadelphia, Pa. D. WOODWARD, No. 6 Arch Row. 1000 Bushels H r lsgrass. 600 "Red T rp. 5 Tons Maine Clever. 5 "Western Clover. ALSO,

300 Barrels Family Flour. 50 "Bank and Shore Oil.

FLOUR AND CORN. 500 Barrels of choice Extra Family Flour.
300 " " " and Fancy "
200 " " Southers "
3000 Bushels prime mixed Corn in store and for sale by
THOMAS LEIGH. CORN SHELLERS.

THE best in use, at manufacturers' prices.

JOHN MEANS, Agent. MOLASSES, ETC.

20 HOGSHEADS carty crop Cuba Molasses.
Tierces and Bbls. P. R. and New Orleans Molasses,
30 Chests Tea.
Hogsheads and Bbls. of Sugar, &c.,
For sale by JOHN MCARTHUR,
10 MCARTHUR,
11 McARTHUR,
12 MCARTHUR,
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10 MCART FRESH GROUND PLASTER

COTTON SEED OIL MEAL. THE best and cheapest food for Cattle ever produced. Its fat-tening qualities are NOT EXCEEDED BY ANY OTHER AR-TICLE, and for producing milk it has no equal.

The above article is for sale in large or small quantities, by Hallowell, Dec. 10, 1800. 52 S. PAGE & CO.

CURRIERS' STOCK. STRAITS, Bank and Shore Oil; Tallow and Lampbiack constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by JOHN McARTHUR,

44if Nos. 1 & 3 Market square. NEW ENGLAND MOWER.

AGENCY IN PORTLAND. The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of the New ENGLAND MOWING MACHINE In Portland, Westbrook and Gorbam. The machines can be see and purchased at his store.

No. 5 Milk Street, opposite New Market, PORTLAND.

32tf.

MOSES G. DOW.

FRESH GROUND PLASTER. THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, at BRIDGE'S MILL, on BOND'S BROOK, GROUND PLASTER of the best quality, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, a reasonable prices.

Augusta, Dec. 4, 1860.

51tf reasonable prices. Augusta, Dec. 4, 1860.

GROUND PLASTER. THE subscribers are now prepared to furnish the above article in large or small quantities, at their mills in Hallowell.

S. PAGE & CO.
Hallowell, Oct. 1859.

GROUND COFFEE. GROUND Coffee at prices ranging from ten to twenty-four cents per pound, for sale by

For Purifying the Blood,
And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease; Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Dis-

ease.

J. C. Aver & Co.: Gents:—I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcors on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalap and cars with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was replaced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that mything you made must be good. I sent to Cheimant and got ft, and used it till it cured me I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a tenspondul, over a month, and used almost three buttles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scale, which, after a whise, fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying what I till you that I hold you to be one of the aposites of the age. Yours, Sobel Head, Ringworm, Sore

Byphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Onleans, 25th August, 1859.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:—Sir, I cheerfully camply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaint for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Venereal and Mercurial Disease. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his month. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had cated away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my attainstication of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers headed, and he is well again, not of course without some dissiparation to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in his bours. They had become as sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered exeruciating pain in her joints and hours. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla; in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours.

G. V. Lakilink, M. D.

The Percondence, Preston Co., Van. 6th July, 1889.

Dr. J. C. Ayen, eds. J. Lakier Complaint.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced This is a remdy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of threat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its narivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities or even families, among them who have not somepressonal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the threat and have

Sold by C. F. P. TYER, Augusta; W. L. Alden & Co., Banger; W. F. PRILLES, Portland; W. O. Poon, Belfast, and all druggists and mer hants in the country.

The best preparation ever made for such complaints as Colds, Coughs, Who pring Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side, Night Sweats, Humore, General behility, and the various Threat Affections and Housteness which Public Speakers and Singers are liable to, and all other com-plaints reading is Commission. The Horse and his Diseases.

YOU of the cauxs, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glauders, Farey, Searlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Lecked Jaw, Rhemmatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Hart, &c., &c., and how to manuel Custration, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Bloeding, Trephinning, Rowel Landing, Ro

HEATH'S MAGNETIC PAIN KILLER FOR ALL PAIN. The Best Household Remedy Ever Introduced IT CURES TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, NEUJALGIA,
RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN ALL PARTS OF
THE BODY, FRESH CUTS,
BRUISES, SORES,
CHILBEAINS, AGCE IN THE
FACE, SCALES, FREEZES, LRY SIPELAS
DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

It is much stronger and more quick in its action than any other similar medicine ever before advertised. It gives better astisaction than any other Pain Killer ever used. One bottle soil is exter for its reputation than any advertisement can be. Try it and be convinced. Every bottle warranted. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and 31 per bettle. For sale, wholesale and retail by S. E. HEATH. Sole Proprietor, Readfield, Me.,

and by Druggists and Traders everywhere.
H. B. COUMLS, Traveling Agent. CURE THAT COUGH.

WENDENBURG'S COUGH REMEDY Courbs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs.

It is superior to any patent medicine in use, for all such diseases. Try it and be convinced.

Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at No. 64 Water Street, Augusta, where may also be found a superior article of REFINED CIDER, now ready for sale.

W. WENDENBURG,
Augusta, Jan. 1861. \*3m5 61 Water Street.

CANCERS CURED. DR. L. J. CROOKER, Botanic Physician and Surgeon of Vas-salboro', will spend every Wednesday in Augusta, at the Frank-lin House, where he will give his professional attention to the Cere of Caxcers, Ulcors, Chronic Diseases, Female Complaints, and Surgical operations. Persons afflicted with Cancer will do well to apply to him, as he has had unparalleled success in the treatment of this fearful disease. Residence, Octobell's Corner; Post Office address, Vassalboro'. 12.

D. WHITING, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Me.

OFFICE HOURS, At Augusta, for 2 to 3 P. M. At Hallowell, from 10 to 11 A. M. 16 CANBORN & REED. (Successors to J. K. Lincoln,)

Corner of State and Bridge Streets, AUGUSTA, Mr. W. KINSMAN
WILL sell Kerosene Lamps at cost for a short time. He is also selling the best Kerosene Oil that is to be found.

COAPS! SOAPS! SILVER, Pomace Stone, Gold Deltar, Stow's Charcoal Erasive, Honey, Old Brown Windsor, Royal Household, Orange Flower, Yankee, Babbitt's, Patent Windsor, Almond, Cosmetic, Radway's Medicated, Kesan, Crab Oll, Low & Son's London and Sode Sonis for sale by

CPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS For headache; and GOODALES CATARRH REMEDY, just received by 2 EBEN FULLER.

REMEMBER that F. W. KINSMAN, is the only agent in Au. gusts for Dr. R. Goodale's Catarrh Remedy. Call and get a pamphlet free, at P. W. KINSMAN'S No. 7 Union Biock. F. W. KINSMAN'S. SOLD at

CEPHALIC PILLS, (SEE long Advertisement of Spalding.) for sale by DORR & CRAIG. NEW GOODS.

I have just received a new and cheice assertment of Hair, Natl and Tooth Brushes. Also, Lubin's chôice Pertames, such as Sweet Briar, Rose Gernature, Kiss-mo-quick, Upper Ten, Joskey Club, Prince of Wales and a great many other pertames, &c., too numerous to mention.

I. W. KINSMAN,

A few doors North of State Bank.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institute a will commune Term Day, Fun. 5th, and continue de vieweds.

LORIS W. PERKINE, SECRITARY.

Lewiston, Jan. 5, 1861.

W. B. HUNT,

Lailes and Gentlemen, to sell my copy-righted 25 cent packages of Stationery, with Jawelley. Also my Eagle 16 cent packages of Stationery—the best in the market.

Address, enclosing a postage stamp,
S. O. THAYER,
3m5 Over Boylston Market, Boston, Mass. A general assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS and GRO-CERIES cheap for cash.

Augusta, Aug. 21 1860.

JOHN MEANS, Agent.

86 STRAYED OR STOLEN, Continues to ship to order, to any part of the Union, his PREMIUM CHESTER CO., WHITE HOGS.

With new and very important Improvement

HIP CHANDLESS .

HEMP and Manilia Cordage of all sizes—Tarred and untarred Hemp and Manilia—Lath and Spun Yarns, Mariine, Flax and Hemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Buck, Sail Twine, Oakum, Tar, Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by JOHN MCARTHUR, Nos. 1 & 3 Market Square. KILBURN & BARTON would inform the Ladies of Augusta and vicinity, that they have fitted up a room for the sale of CLOAKS, and have just received a full assertment of the most approved styles, to which they invite the attention of customers. Augusta, Nov. 16, 1860. Gardner's Rheumatic Compound, 50 For sale by EBEN FULLER.

HOLCOMB & CASWELL

Have just received large additions to their stock, and customers will find in the various departments, a great variety of attractive goods adapted to the season, and at low prices

Augusta, Nov. 5, 1860.

HEIGE 2 CO.

COTTON SEED OIL MEAL, &c.

100 Bags Cotton Seed Meal, an article that is unsurpassed for Milch Cows. Also, Rice Meal, Fine Feed and Shorts for sale by

J. HEIGE 2 CO.

100 Bags Cotton Seed Meal, Pine Feed and Shorts for sale by

J. HEIGE 2 CO.

One Door North of Railread Bridge,

MANUPACTURER AND DEALER IN MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale in large or small quantities. The best quality of Blue Plaster.

Sold COLBURN & FAUGHT

FROM Toney Bay Commons on west side of River Phillip, County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, one pair of Steers, there years old-more red with line back, the other brown with white face—owned by JOSIAH KING of East Corinth, Me. Any person giving information of said cattle to ASA FILLMORE of River Phillip, N. S., will be suitably rewarded.

4w4 JOSIAH KING.

Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the market or all kinds of sewing.

E. VARNEY, AGENT.

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Stern to do and strong to bear, Brave men gathered everywhere— Gathered—from the Northern seas Gathered—from the Northern se Dorchester's grim batteries, To the isle where vain the ball Struck the stout Palmetto wall.

Then, by Delaware there sate Councilors in stern debate— Sacred was their deed and just, And the freeman, pure, august, To his God and for his land, Raised in prayer his red right hand

IV. Those brave, stalwart hosts are gone-Inose brave, salwart hosts are gor And the leart that led them on To those daring deeds of pride, Slumbers on Potomac's side; Even his country's shame and fear Touch not there his sleeping car.

Now again the trumpet blast bireful through the land has passed Day and night the forge is red, And is beard the sentry's tread, And the watchword and the drum, And the gathering people's hum.

VI. From the wreck-strewn shores of Maine, To the waves that Ponchartrain Softly rolls along the sand, Fortresses are sternly manned; And replying on each gale, Thundering cannon tell their tale.

Sec—the freemen of the North, Rise and arm and marshal forth! Sec—a silent, fearful host.

Why those notes of war and wee? the frontier arms no foo Far or near, no hostile prow, Cuts the dark blue billow now— No—the nations, awed, from far, Mark the fratricidal war.

IX. If in madness and in guilt, But one brother's blood be spilt, Who the fatal drop shall wipe From your flag of star and stripe? Who, from Freedom's brow the stai The accursed mark of Cain?

Despots pointing to the sign, Closer will their fetters twine; And the nations that have bound All their hopes our land around, 'Neath a darker yoke will bleed. And will curse her for the deed. XI.

God!—who, on the night of Time,
And the centuries of crime,
When the crown and purple robe,
Crushed and shadowed o'er the globe.
O'er the Western wave didst ope
This fair gate of light and hope.

XII. God !- 'tis not our land alone-Generations yet unknown, Yet to reap, for weal or woe, All the harvest that we sow— -N. Y. Tribune.

# Our Story-Teller.

SHADOWS AND SUNSHINE.

"Elizabeth-Miss Harwood-will you be my These were the words of my dignified suitor, Philip Hueston, as he stood before me one dull, drizzly April morning. I was not surprised to hear him speak in this manner. Before he moved his lips, I know the words he would utter, and yet a block of granite that never felt a springing pulse within it, could not have been dearer or more silent at his words than was my heart. I looked out of the window and saw the wide fields with the first faint flush of green upon them-saw the mist afar off lying still, and white upon the hills like great ghostly shadows-saw the leaden sky dip down to meet the weird old pines. I saw all this, and yet nothing that I saw taught me how to answer the question that had been asked me. My life ran on dull and sunless through all the years, I thought. In the spring it was forgotten, and its bursting buds had withered and died waitto it. If I raised my brows pitifully, asking for the touch of a few flowers, should I be crowned only with thorns? I leaned my head upon my hands as I thought of it. Mr. Hueston was still standing before me.
"Miss Harwood!" he said, as if to remind me

I looked up into his face. It was a handsome. grave countenance, and not unpleasant to look upon. The mouth was full, firm and proud; the nose straight, with slighty dilating nostrils; and the eyes—those strangely peculiar eyes, that blue passion in their depths, as though they were strong nough to translate at times the soul that looke from them. But look as keenly as I might I could not read the secret of his preference for me. He was a rich man; I a poor girl with a dead heart. My cousins (I was an inmate of my uncle's house,) were gay, fashionable and beautiful-why did he turn from them to me? He did not say that he loved me. I liked that,

He had been married once to a butterfly of wealth and fashion; perhaps her grave held, or her life had killed out, every sweet thought of passion and tenderness. I did not care to know which it

So cold a wooing I thought would not lead out ers for which I asked, what of them? Ah, one spot of my heart had been left unsearched the blast came that made its surface hard and impenetrable. I knew and felt this. Through the narrow portal would God's blessed light ever thrill? For the sake of his little child I thought I would marry Philip Hueston. My soul moved toward the wee, motherless darling. I was wo-manly in that. For the sake of a divided crown of motherhood I was willing to give myself away. I did not remember the ties that must come between that and me, but like a traveller who sees afar the height for which he is longing, I forgot the roughened valleys that lay before i So I said coolly and calmly, to my suitor:

"I will be your wife, Mr. Hueston." This done, I turned to my sewing again. "But, excuse me, Miss Harwood, I shall be obliged to return home at the expiration of a

week's time. Will you be ready to accompany So soon as that? I thought, but I said :

"Oh yes; my preparations will be slight, and I can go at one time as well as another."

He bowed and was about turning away. I detained him by asking for the child. He gave a quick, keen look into my face, as though striving

learn whether or no the thought of her trou bled me. Instead of disquiet he saw a smile. My eyes felt large with kindly light.
"I shall send the nurse with her in a day or

I was a little disappointed in the answer. I was laboring for a prize, and I could not bear to have it removed so far from me, even for the short space of a few days, but I assented quietly, and commenced folding my work. There was a sober bridal outfit to be arranged, and I must not lose time upon anything else. " A bridal outfit !"

I repeated the words to myself, they were so strange. Pausing before a mirror, I thought how poorly orange flowers would twine with my hair. If I could have yew! Away back in the past, some one had said to me that nothing poorer than pearls ought ever to shine from the deep brown braids. I remembered the words then, and caught them up as we sometimes catch a sound that is dead in its echo. I was a little weak for a moment, and felt like putting down the burden that I had taken so bravely a few moments before. The cross that is not heavy enough to break, may strengthen the wearer; my should I never looked back after that, and in the

week's time I became the wife of Philip Heuston, and heard from the lips of his two year old babe the blessed word—" Mother!"

What a strange life I led after that-half shad ow, half sunshine. For the love of the child I was blessed, and to it I gave every thought, forgetting the sweet, tender claim of wifeho that was upon me. Craven creature that I was because death had entered my soul, I barred and locked its chambers, leaving but one little place for the sunshine and free air to riot in. for the sunsing and the known only the wants of childhood; I had had no mother to supply them; so it was that I grew into the gentleness of the mother, and the little soul, grafted into the strong tree of mine, lived upon it, and the child became doubly my own.

People said that I was cold and dead on that first summer of my marriage; and, in a sarcastic way, that I made the beautiful house of my hus-band as much of a tomb as his first wife had a

play-ground; and others, still, that I was work-

ing my way to the heart of the father through the love of the child. This gossip came to me in fragments; some from the old house-keeper, who had a familiar footing everywhere; others from the careless-tongued few who visited me from time to spite of her solicitous urging did I go down to

dead, hollow word it was to me! walking on the piazza, out upon which the low,
But one sultry August night, as we sat on the
piazza together, the little one with her shining his walk as the sound of the music fell upon his golden head resting on my bosom, he said to me, ear, then hurried on faster and faster, as if to letting his voice slide down to that low, deep tone escape from it. I went to the window. His gar-

iod should take the sunshine from us?"

He smiled quietly, and turned his head away

'The night air is chilly and you are without a

he feel that his question was destined to be the subject of prophecy? I was not easy or happy after it. Day nor night I did not allow my child from my sight. Dear God! did I stifle it with my mad love?

The next week and she sickened—and still another week and she died! Her life was strongly bound in mine, and I prayed the Father to take us together. But no! mine was torn—she was freed!

I stood immovable before him, with my very heart breaking upon my lips, and yet I could not speak.

"Have you something to say to me before I go?" he asked, bending his head toward me.

"Yes," I gasped, "a great deal." He came nearer to me and bent his head a little lower.

"Do not go without me, Philip—my husband," I cried, trying to get within the shelter of his arms.

"Ah, I was a mother then! The beautiful crown which I had fitted to my brow was every bit that of motherhood. In my desolation I knew his lips. Was I deceived, then, after all? Was nd felt it.

"Oh, my God!" I cried, in agony of heart, up? In the frenzy of the thought I clasped both and felt it.

"she is all that I loved upon earth; spare her!"
I felt the strong clasp of my husband's arms about me as I spoke. I turned about and looked pity!"

"the irenzy of the thought I clasped both my hands about his arm, and said:—

"You do not love me! Merciful God, have pity!" him fully in the face. His eyes had a strange light in them, but his features were calm and had been a babe, lifted me in his arms and held still. What did he know of a parent's love? I me passionately to his breast. How strong and tender he was! What a blessed sense of peace babe, with its pitiful, dying ery of mamma! mam-

his arms; "my heart is breaking."
"And mine, Elizabeth—"
He paused and buried his face in his hands, while I raised the little wasted darling in my arms. I was clasping death with her; it was stronger than I; it took my light, and I was left

The days were long that followed that night. The terrible shock aroused me from the lethargy in which I had been. The clear light of death showed me how deeply I had wronged the name I spoken to, and denied the caresses of love. It for my love—only to be his wife; as though that word did imply all that was true, pure and holy of the heart. What could I do! The question be fed upon mouldy crusts, was a new and terrible fed upon mouldy crusts. What could I do! The question of the heart. What could I do! The question haunted me for weeks, and I moved about silent down on the curb-stone, and tried to think. His

Looking after him, I could but ceho the word 'Who?"

Looking after finit, I could be a constructed and I were almost as strangers to each other. Sometimes days would pass that I did not see or hear from him. When the treated me with cold, studied politicates the treated me through. I did not think that the treated me justly, and yet I had not the heart the treated me justly, and yet I had not the heart the composition. The punishment inflicted upon me the composition of the poor little mouth of the houseless child and the poor little mouth of the houseless child and the poor little mouth of the houseless child and the poor little mouth of the houseless child and the poor little mouth of the houseless child and the poor little mouth of the houseless child and the poor little mouth of the houseless child and the poor little mouth of the houseless child always more fond of skating, and this game is not might break—a little heart as to ender that a look was anguish, how much more a blow.

The little heart so tender that a look was anguish, how much more a blow.

The little heart so tender that a look was anguish, how much more a blow.

The little heart so tender that a look was anguish, how much more a blow.

The little heart so tender that a look was anguish, how much more a blow.

The little heart so tender that a look was anguish, how much more a blow.

The little heart so tender that a look was anguish, how much more a blow.

The little heart so tender that a look was anguish, how much more a blow.

The little heart so tender that is played on the ice.

Curling is also a favorite game, but few except and a favorite game, but few except section and it is the national game of Scotland, and is played with large polished stones with handles in the top, to which they are thrown or slid along the ice. I never paid under the policy of the section of the was anguish, how much more a look is also favorite game, but few except and the policy of the section of the lock.

The distribution of the idea is the angue of Scotland, and is played with large polished stones with han he treated me justly, and yet I mad not the heart to complain. The punishment inflicted upon me was small in comparison to the sin I had committed. I did not love him, I said repeatedly to mitted. I did not love him, I said repeatedly to his penny and take his cake. He had no penny, was too proud and unyielding for that. In the meantime, with this additional sorrow rankling and stinging at my heart, I grew thinner and The tempter came. The old man meantime, with this additional sorrow ranking and stinging at my heart, I grew thinner and paler than ever. I know I moved like a shadow about the place—that there was no sunlight in a place which is the countersign, any one who, unapplied one moonlight night with some half-dozen pretty girls. The night was rather cold, and I had to hug them close to keep them warm—bouseless child—nudged his elbow. "You take one at a time, of course. about the place—that there was no sunlight in my face—not even a quiet, secret happiness shin-one," he whispered, "I'll give you half." ng from my eyes, and yet I could not help it.
"Are you ill, Mrs. Hueston!"

took my seat at the breakfast table. He spoke in a half startled way, as though at that moment he saw and comprehended the change that had "I don't want to steal," whispered to

"I am quite well," I answered, dropping my

"You remain within doors too much, I'm what had he done to be treated so? Why didn't

home in it."

I might have spoken in a pitiful way. I do not know. The home to which I alluded was a rained, crumbling cottage, twelve miles distant, when I had line with any father and makes the street. A dark blinding pain still made his poor temples ring.

"Back—back! Good heavens! the child is ruined, crumbling cottage, twelve miles distant, where I had lived wth my father and mother when I was a little child. It was all the home I "O! mamma, it is our hors

soon?

After breakfast was over, Mr. Hueston went into the garden and gathered a bouquet of autumn flowers for my room. As he placed them in my hand he asked for a few mements' conversation with me. I sank back into a chair, clutching my with me. I sank back into a chair, clutching my with me. with me. I sank back into a chair, clutching my mother." fingers together among the delicate petals of the Alas! in this world there was

well as I—but of the painful present, and I trust to you, happier future. You do not love me, and because of that your face whitens day by it was likely that the child had no mother. Such day. If I remain here you will die; so I am go- a boy as he, with a face so sweet and girlish, so ing away, leaving you as free as I can, that, apart from a presence which is distasteful to you, you may gather up life's roses again. I have wrong-and here her tears fell—there was a little mount. ed you, but God knows that was not my meaning not yet green, over just such a child. No, no, it when I asked you to be my wife. I thought that was not in her heart to put the poor wounded by away. Let him stay—whether he lived or died.

We are all so wise in our own conceits! All my wealth is at your bidding—a poor price, indeed, I know, for the sacrifice which you have made. That is all, and may God bless you, Elizabeth!'

He held out his hand to me, and mechanically I placed mine within it. He raised it to his lips wrists, with ruffles on them. The bed was so

He held out his hand to me, and mechanically I placed mine within it. He raised it to his lips for a moment, then turned and walked rapidly from the room, while I bowed my head lower and lower till my face crushed the blossoms upon my lap. Hour drifted away and I did not move or speak. Through the open windows the sounds of October were floating in—the chirping of the crickets in the grate—the little rough song of the locusts and the twittering of the swallows. It was Autumn without, but within my heart there was a beautiful resurrection of life's Spring.

was a beautiful resurrection of life's Spring.

Among the flowers my tear fell—the first that my eyes had known for months. The strong, swift waters of my soul were unloosed at last, and the sweet, wifely love glimmered through them like sunshine.

"I am glad. They wont knock me over again—they wont want me to steal apples here—and perhaps I shall never die again. Now I want to see my mother."

"My dear boy, are you better this morning?" asked a low, soft voice.

I did not obey the summons of the dinner bell, "Are you better, dear?

a familiar footing everywhere; others from the careless-tongued few who visited me from time to time. But they did not move me.

Sometimes as I frolicked with the child, May, I would be conscious that my husband was watching me closely. But I had no time, and less inclination, to interpret his glances. I had become his wife, as he had asked me to. Wife! what a lead hellow mend it was to me!

to writen it always descended when he was unusually earnest:

"What if the child should be taken from you, Elizabeth?"

I opened my eyes widely upon him, and held the golden head more closely to my breast.

"Taken, Mr. Heuston?" I said. "What if God should take the sunshine from us?"

He smiled outlets and the same of the same of the same of the smiled outlets and the smile outle

so that I could not see his features plainly. Did mantle," he said. "Allow me to lead you in." I stood immovable before him, with my very

" Elizabeth!"

He understood me at last, and, as though ma! to him!
"I am so happy!" I said amid tears and sobs.
"Don't hold me," I said, wresting myself from He only held me closer, murmuring "My wife! my wife !"

# family fireside Talk.

AN ANGEL.

The little child lifted its eyes in dumb amaze-

living; he felt out of place—a poor forlorn spirit that had lost its way—a bruised reed that any one might break—a little heart so tender that a look citing game that is played on the ice.

"Que "Adv well."

myself, but what the future might bring about I did not know. The last was but an inward breath. I never allowed it to resolve itself into words. I was too proud and unyielding for that. In the property with the resolvent is all its plant to be a supersymbol of the property of the man did not think. Contact with poverty had made his heart grow hard, and hunger the property of the property of the property of the property had made his heart grow hard, and hunger the property of the property had made his heart grow hard, and hunger the property had made his heart grow hard, and hunger the property had made his heart grow hard, and hunger the property had made his heart grow hard, and hunger the property had been pr

The little child gazed at him steadily. My husband asked the question one morning as shrink—something that set his heart to beating took my seat at the breakfast table. He spoke "I tell you hook one," whispered the boy "I "I don't want to steal," whispered the house

less child. "O! you fool!" muttered the brutal tempter You you fool: mattered the Matta teachers, eyes before him.

I think he was about to speak again, but some sudden thought checked him. I knew that he was regarding me attentively, but I did not look

The terrible blow had almost blinded him for a but the terrible blow had almost blinded him for a but the state of th afraid," he said, after a few moments' pause.
"I think not, sir," I replied; "I do not care to go out very often."

God take care of him? There never, never was a God, or he would not let him suffer so—and that because he refused to be wicked. I don't believe "If you are unable to walk, there is the carthat ever a man in his deadliest bereavement sufhe went on, as though the matter trou- fered more than that sad little child. His heart ed him.
"Oh, yes, thank you. Some day I will ride could not reason about it, he felt as if there was

"O! mamma, it is our horse run over a poor

"Home!" repeated Mr. Hueston, his voice going down to that low even melody peculiar to it—"God pity you!" "Is mamma, it is our horse run over a poor little boy—oh! mamma—mamma!" "Is he hurt much, coachman?" the woman's face is pale as ashes. "Yes, he is hurt sadly—take him right in—don't wait—carry him right

My sould was feeling about in darkness for its white and quiet!" "O! a sweet face—a sweet, ay. Was it touching the shining track so sweet face!" murmurs the woman, bending over

flowers.

"I have something to tell you," he began, drawing his chair near mine. "Be patient with me; I will not task your forbearance long. Of the past I am not going to speak, Elizabeth—it is better dead, and you know its way by heart as better dead, and you know its way by heart as the control of the resignal present and I trust have of the resignal present and I trust. keep him.
The doctor came, said he was not dead, but

" Is it you mother?" he murmured. "O! yes;" and there were quick sobs and tears: "yes, my little child, I will be your mothtears: "yes, my little child, I will be your mother, and you shall be my son. Will you love me of school children, who seemed to be in the high-

dearly?",
"Yes, I do love you, mother; is it heaven?" "Heaven—no, darling, it is earth—but God sent you here, to our hearts, and you shall be looking missiles, the like of which we could not loved and cared for. See, here is a little sister, and you will be very happy with her. Kiss him Academy, and the good apostle who was it 3 master

Her rosy lips touched his pale ones, and a heavenly smile lighted up his face. The past was not forgotten, but it was gone. No more mouldy crusts, oaths, harsh words, and blows. mouldy crusts, oaths, harsh words, and blows.

Yes, the past was gone, and in the rosy future were love—home—even God and the angels. Certainly sweet spirits had guarded that child, and guided him out of seeming evil into positive good. Surely henceforth he would put his hand trustingly in theirs, and turn his face heavenward. Yes, it was so to be. The dear teachable child, a jewel picked from the mire—a brand controlled from the hurring was yet to illusing. child, a jewel picked from the mire—a brand snatched from the burning, was yet to illumine the dark paths of this world, with his holy, heaven-like teachings. Like a dove he was to go forth over the waters, and find the olive branch with which to garland his glad tidings. Blessings then on all who hold their arms out toward needy little children, making their homes arks of refuge. Beautiful stars shall they have in their crowns of rejoicing—for surely there is no jewel. crowns of rejoicing—for surely there is no jewel brighter in all the world, and perhaps in all Arthur's Home Magazine.

ing December and indeed, all through the winter. If as is sometimes the case—there is not a

text, or write the Lord's Prayer with skates on but like Falstaff's sack, it will ascend into the ice easier than most skaters could cut the "out- brain, and quicken and invigorate it with new side edge." I don't like to be uncharitable, but life and strength.

I have known some skaters who, I think would not be able to do it without a written or printed contain the hidden shoots and sprouts of future snowed me now deepty I had wronged the name I bore. But what could I do? He had asked me for my love—only to be his wife; as though that ing arms enfolded it. To be thrust forth now skates is almost an impossibility, yet I once saw it

well dis langly all that was raw, gare and happy beared all the pumper by severy, and I area of beared distingtion.

The week's are all area of the five pumper by any and the control of the pumper by any and the control of the pumper by any and any and the pumper by any and any Scotia as formerly; more attention is paid to games on the ice. Ricket is the favorite pastime and is played thus. Two rickets are formed at

played on skates.

Coasting down the hill on sleds is good sport keys in the Lieutenant's lodgings. for the boys, and I have seen many grown-up men enjoy it immensely. I think about the best ingress totally precluded, but even within the men enjoy it immensely. I think about the best hour's amusement I ever had was when coasting down a hill one moonlight night with some half- with the countersign; any any one who, unhap-

one at a time, of course.

When sleighing is good, the merry jingling of the bells is heard continually in town and country. In Halifax a "Tandem club" is formed every winter, chiefly among the officers of the garrison. No person can belong to the club unless he can support his tandem team. The president, who always takes the lead, must drive four in hand. The sleighs are handsome double ones; attached to each is a small back seat for the bugler, who generally accompanies each sleigh. The club, which consists of 30 or 40 teams, turns out two or three times per week, and, after driving about the city for a short time, make their way out of town, where they have a clear road before them and the prospect of a good dinner at Butler's nine-mile house. I must not forget to mention saw something in the bleared eyes that made him In Halifax a "Tandem club" is formed every

shooting in early winter is also an amusement, and late in the season, fishing for trout through the ice. This is cold work, but when the fish is plentiful, pretty good sport.

"Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry as soon as thee chooses, and whom

## A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOPS.

At a meeting of the association has year, he took the liberty to urge upon those present, the importance of cultivating hops, as being next to barley, by far the most useful product of the soil. He was sorry, however, to find that the result of the hop crop this year, was not at all of a satisfactory nature, though they would have seen by the papers that the duty was £53,000, instead of the papers that the duty was £53,000, i even a still more contemptible sum. Under these One day a little girl five years old, heard even a still more estremptible sum. Under these circumstances he had no doubt they would all be gratified to hear (he was now speaking as one of the brewing interest,) an admirable substitute has been discovered for hops. It has been mentioned before, though it had really never been used—he referred to strychnine. The only advantage ater God he wouldn't have to talk so loud?" would kill off about fifteen per cent. of their custion of prayer." omers annually. However the London brewers had come to the conclusion that for this year they must put up with this misfortune-there was no help for it, perish their customers must.

NO MARROW IN HIS BONES.

The man who has no enemies is a mere drone banded. doing no harm, while it is notorious he is doing Such men are time-serving, fence-rid ing, go-betweens, who creep after men of position "I will and bequeath," said Pat, and property and hypocritically bow to men in loved wife Bridget, all my property without re-the humbler walks of life, take no part in public serve, to my oldest son Patrick one half the resentiment, and smile and smirk upon all they come in contact with. They glide through life sentiment, and smile and smirk upon all they come in contact with. They glide through life undisturbed, and sink to obscure graves, unwept o'Carty in sweet Ireland."

A lady sometimes keeps charms upon her watchguard, but it is more important that she keep
watch and guard upon her charms.

Gout, undoubtedly, is sometimes the father's
sin visited upon the child, but it is much more
frequently the child of one's own sins visiting its
father.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

We were attracted a few days since, as we were THERE is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spaiding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words, has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born." est glee of frolic and fun. They were engaged in

BEAN GYMNASTICS.

brighter in all the world, and perhaps in all eternity, than the pure soul of a little child.—

physical exercise and muscular development, and each single bean is worth more, for health, than WINTER SPORTS IN NOVA SCOTIA. forty pills. It is not designed that every boy shall grow up as strong as Milo or Heenan,—or that every girl shall become a fat pheno genon,— In Nova Scotia the time for fun is during the but that the body shall be made little and active, months of December, January and February. The lakes are then frozen and the ground generally covered with snow, although but seldom is there snow enough before Christmas to make sleighing. Skating is the favorite pastime during December and indeed, all through the win-

great deal of snow.

There are some excellent skaters in the Province, particularly in Halifax. I have seen some these parabolic vegetables. Their salutary influence will not be spent on the vital trunk alone,—

total as is sometimes the case—there is not a state to mean that it is not an absurd thing to speak of beans. We look for good results from these parabolic vegetables. Their salutary influence will not be spent on the vital trunk alone,—

total as is sometimes the case—there is not a state to mean that it is not an absurd thing to speak of beans. We look for good results from the second the second trunk alone,—the second trunk alone,—the

'Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest, Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

-Providence Journal.

majestically across the parade alone to deposit the The ceremony over, not only is all egress and

# THE LITTLE QUAKERESS.

and the prospect of a good dinner at Butler's nine-mile house. I must not forget to mention that each sleigh contains at least one of the fair daughters of Halifax. They invariably return home before eight o'clock in the evening. The merry laughter of the belles, ringing of the sleigh bells, the lively music of the key-bugler and cornopean enlivening the way.

In the country, moose and fox hunting are favorite sports. The former is very fatiguing and the latter uncertain. Most hunters prefer to trap the fox. One hundred are taken in this way to one that is shot or hunted with dogs. Partridge shooting in early winter is also an amusement,

ing down to that low even melody peculiar to it—"God pity you!"—

I looked up a little started. I had not heard him speak so fervently for many months. The words touched me. In my heart I said, involuntarily as I met the deep glance of his eyes, "If he would only love me?"

There is no anguish now. Perhaps God saw he had bourne all he could, and so took the poor little broken heart up there, to heal. "How very white and quiet!" "O! a sweet face—a sweet, to net on her head, and walked directly to the house without knocking—

There is no anguish now. Perhaps God saw he had bourne all he could, and so took the poor little broken heart up there, to heal. "How very white and quiet!" "O! a sweet face—a sweet, to net on her head, as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking— She walked into the house without knockingfor knocking was not then fashionable—and she found the family just sitting down to dinner.

The following announcement of the discovery of a substitute for hops, was made at a late Agricultural meeting at Maidstone, England, by Hon. C. Buxton, M. P.:

At a meeting of the association last year, he took the liberty to urge upon those present the

Such a question is worth a volume on " elocu-

Why is South Carolina like a hungry canarybird? Because she wants to secede (see seed.) To keep apples from rotting—place them in dry cellar with a family of children. Why is a pretty young woman like corn in a time of scarcity? Because she ought to be hus-

in the great hive of created intelligence. He is a milk-and-water man, who contents himself with a quantity of "Exterminator" on board the Ark? Because it was six weeks before he saw ary rat.

All orders should be addressed to

MISCELLANEOUS. THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache ?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceeding, y," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'arsiy realized I 'ad an 'eadache.

The Hadache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headache may be classified under two names, viz:—Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases.

In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease constituting billions headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Disease of the heart are very frequently attended with Headache. Anomia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralyia.

For the treatment of either class of Heatache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power, cradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

"Advance Queen Victoria's keys,"

"Advance Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well."

The Yeoman Porter then exclaims, "God bless Queen Victoria." The main guard devontly as your first of twenty millions of dollars rectained from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headache will soon vanish away like snow in July

Facts Worth Knowing.

Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache illious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and Genera

Great Discovery. Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries f this age may be considered the system of vaccination for pro-ection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS READACHE

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or frison Rollinn, Livermore. T. P. Packard, Houlton. J. H. Maconer, Milo. A. T. Mooers, Ashland. E. A. T. Mooers, Ashland. E. A. Jenks, Brownville. Which females are so subject. They act of many the Nausca and Headache to T. Mayo, Monroe.

They seldom fall in removing the Nausca and Meadacae to which females are so subject.

They act generally upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.
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To an state of the communication, incline for commined of from debility of any kind, or from mental or nervous prestration to be found to any kind, or from mental or nervous prestration of diseases of the kidneys, and to ladies suffering from any of the same diseases of the kidneys, and to ladies suffering from any of the many distressing complaints to which their sex are liable, and which engender consumption. The BLOOD FOOD is offered as a certain reliable remedy. Differing in every particular from the patent medicines of the day, it is a demical combination of iron, sulphur and phosphorous, of very great worth, and many hundreds bear glad and grateful testimony to the benefits it has conferred on them.

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VOL. X

EZEKIEL Our Home, our Cou

Cotswold 8 We have several given accounts and

breeds of sheep.

In regard to the account we have see nale of Agriculture In a "Tour to the ' of his journeys, gett on passing the vale ing to the Cotteswo country. At Stock! ploughed, and but spreading the ashe reckon it the best means of converting profit ; do it after la I saw had been dow been sown with an Farms throughout

ty; for every man ure, for corn on his occupations necessa

worth 20,000/. · · · The pri is their sheep, which wool than any breed It is an exception to to proportion the les ness of the pasture. inches long, in large pounds, and sells at about 20 pounds a which rise to 28 po "In the breed the in excelling their nei ingworth, has sold r

by Young, but have breeding and crossin masters. Insects o MR. EDITOR: In

each. The flock la

lowest price 7l a scor

have, are descendant

The present breed

ity. I am requested tion respecting the nearly all the house to you. What ar the plants? and is them, except as we d ation regarding th confer a great fav plants thus affected Respectfully

Note. The specim sect itself, but the ne very much like the l are common on the insect is, we cannot has deposited its egg and plastered it over In process of time little worm that will hatched. One reme by washing and gent mon soap-suds are go

whale oil soap are s When the little similar operation wi plants at this time w Throw a blanket over ed cigar underneath on the end of it. and

plant is thickly envel The H Our friends of the short time ago "so no and their goods and o up. We didn't expe again until spring was out, it appeared instructive, and racy Its publishers, C. M. grit for such an enter

B. Mead, has the hea give life, energy and

Cattle in

The President of the culture makes a str popular fallacy that man's pasture." He "My attention, and directed to ascertaining the cattle found run the result has been th five per cent. of the owned by poor and le every instance, in the my acquaintance exter road are the property and in country village tors, tavern-keepers, u persons in comfortable ing the roads and concean families, for what to be anlisted, are buy every instance, in th

Farm William Fellows, of he killed a chicken th the other day, which

Our friend J. M. Ca se that Robert Hanle White Chester and S trimming off the roug weighed 322 pounds. after weaning, his fee from the kitchen; the put of dry corn was a until he was killed, in Mr. Gilbert Wells,

of the Brama Pootra

a hog the other day and had 20 pounds of Benjamin P. Keene on the first of Januar ng, dressed, 443 poun alk and Newbury W